STATE OF MONTANA
STATEWIDE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN



JAN. 20 1967

PREPARED BY THE

MONTANA FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT

FRANK H. DUNKLE, DIRECTOR

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MONTANA STATEWIDE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

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STATE OF MONTANA

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FRANK H. DUNKLE	DIRECTOR	MONTANA FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT
KEITH A. FRESEMAN	DEPUTY DIRECTOR	MONTANA FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT
WESLEY R. WOODGERD	CHIEF	RECREATION AND PARKS DIVISION
ROBERT F. COONEY	ASSISTANT CHIEF	RECREATION AND PARKS DIVISION
ASHLEY C. ROBERTS	ASSISTANT CHIEF	RECREATION AND PARKS DIVISION

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

I High-Density Recreation Areas:

Intensively developed for mass use, such as for swimming, playing outdoor games, ski tows, and docking and servicing boats.

II General Outdoor Recreation Areas:

Substantially developed for a wide range of activities such as picnicking, boating, nature walks, trailer parks and camping at well developed campgrounds.

III Natural Environment Areas:

Suitable for such traditional outdoor activities as hiking, camping with simple facilities, hunting and fishing - all in a natural "as is" environment and usually in combination with other resource uses.

IV Unique Natural Areas:

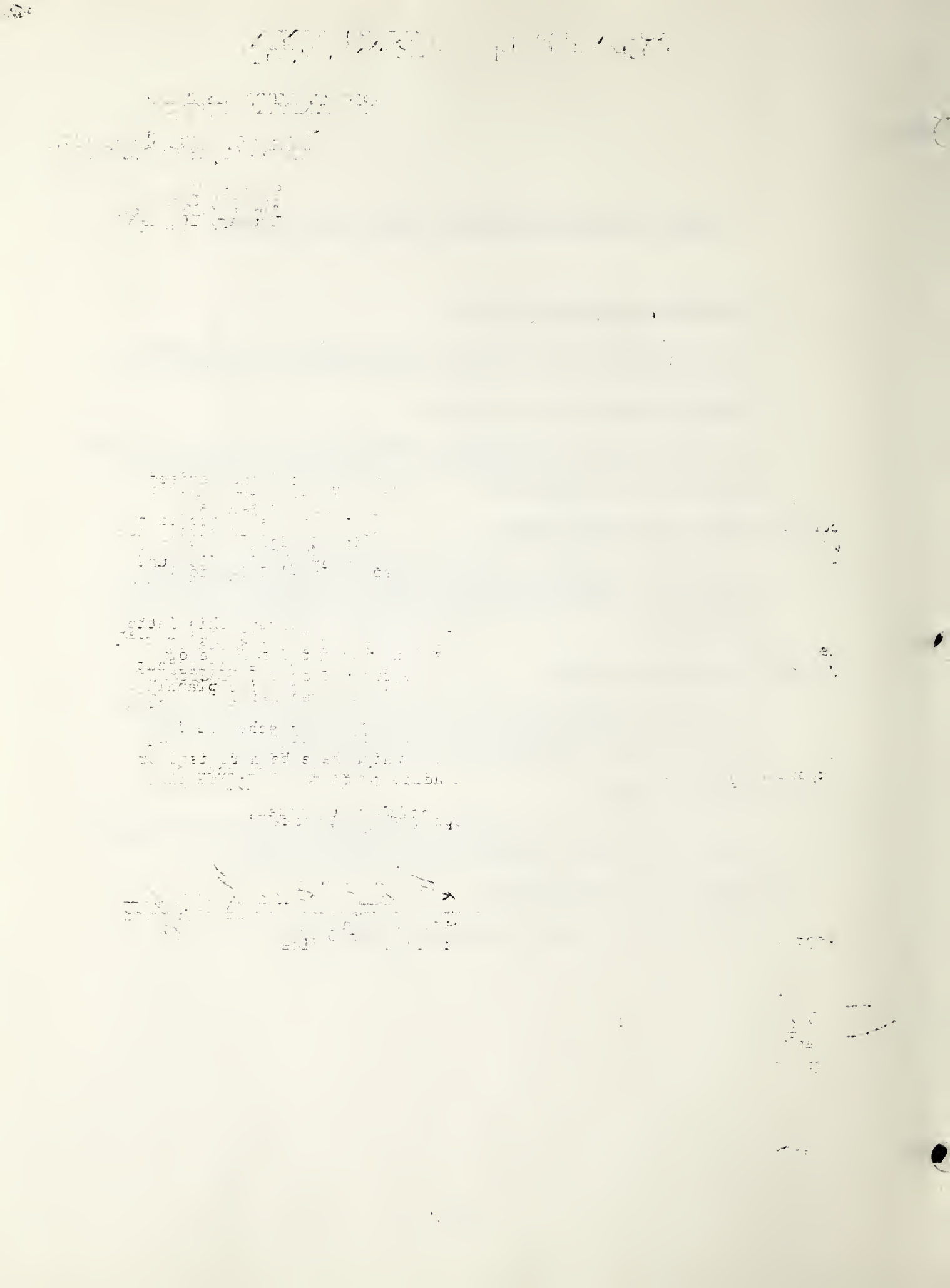
Of outstanding scenic splendor, natural wonder or scientific importance, managed to permit visitors to enjoy or study the central features preserved in their natural condition.

V Primitive Areas:

With natural wild conditions undisturbed by roads and managed solely to preserve their primitive characteristics.

VI Historic and Cultural Sites:

Of local, regional or national significance.



STATE OF MONTANA



DEPARTMENT OF

FISH AND GAME

Helena, Montana
January 20, 1967

Director, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
through Regional Director
Pacific Northwest Region
United States Court House
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Sir:

We are herewith submitting an expanded, updated and revised version of the Montana Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan for your consideration and approval. The information submitted is in accordance with the provisions of our Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Planning Project, 25-00001, in effect from September 4, 1964, to June 30, 1969.

It is further certified that the plan accompanying this letter is the official Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan for the State of Montana, and that the State has received no funds from the Department of Housing and Urban Development for statewide comprehensive planning.

With this letter we are submitting a detailed schedule indicating those portions of the original plan which have been revised or expanded, plus the material that is in addition to the original plan.

Respectfully submitted,

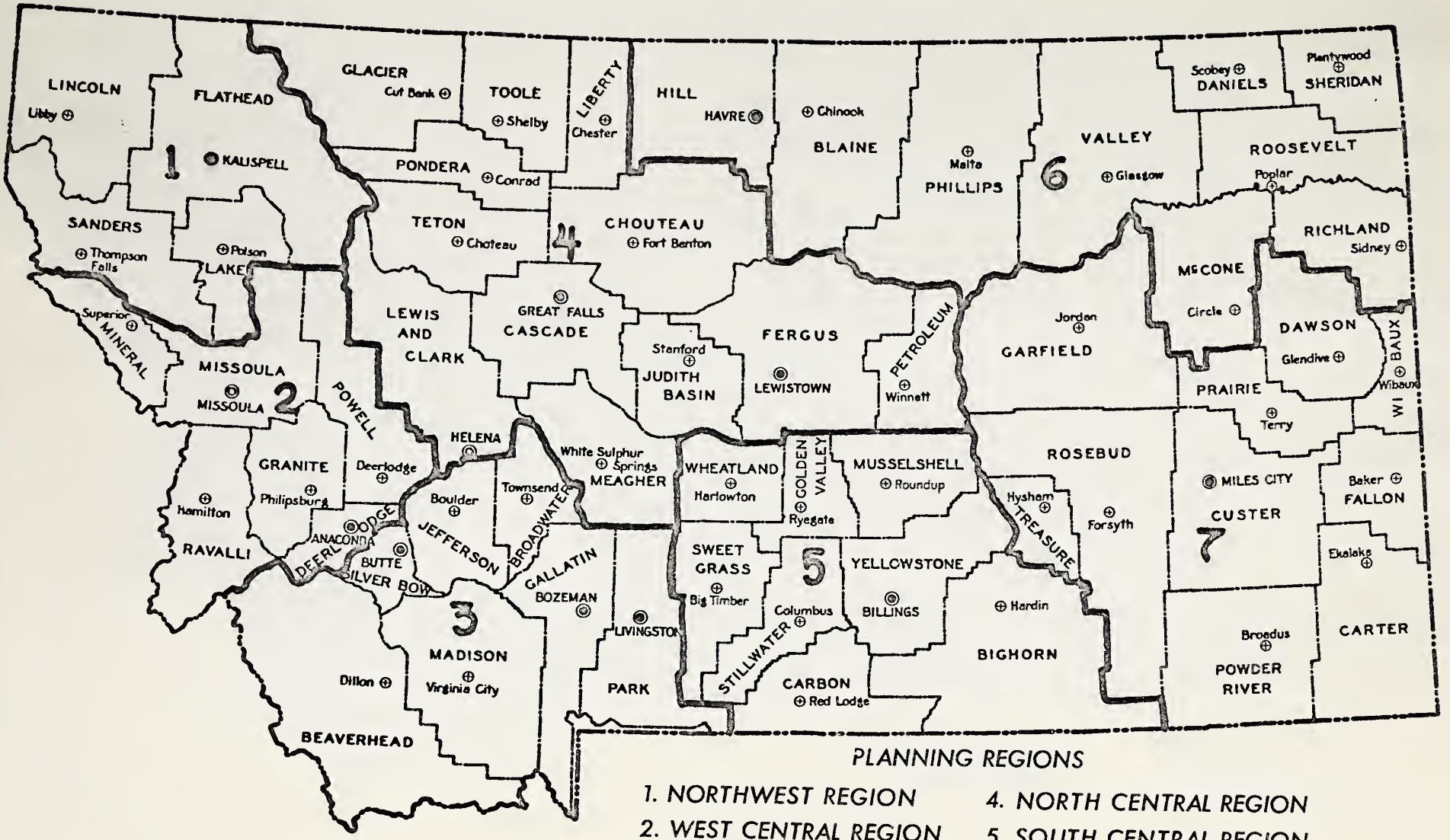
Robert F. Cooney
State Liaison Officer

Approved by:

Frank H. Dunkle, Director
Montana Fish and Game Department

RFC:jt
Enclosure

MONTANA.



PLANNING REGIONS

1. *NORTHWEST REGION*
2. *WEST CENTRAL REGION*
3. *SOUTHWEST REGION*
4. *NORTH CENTRAL REGION*
5. *SOUTH CENTRAL REGION*
6. *NORTHEAST REGION*
7. *SOUTHEAST REGION*

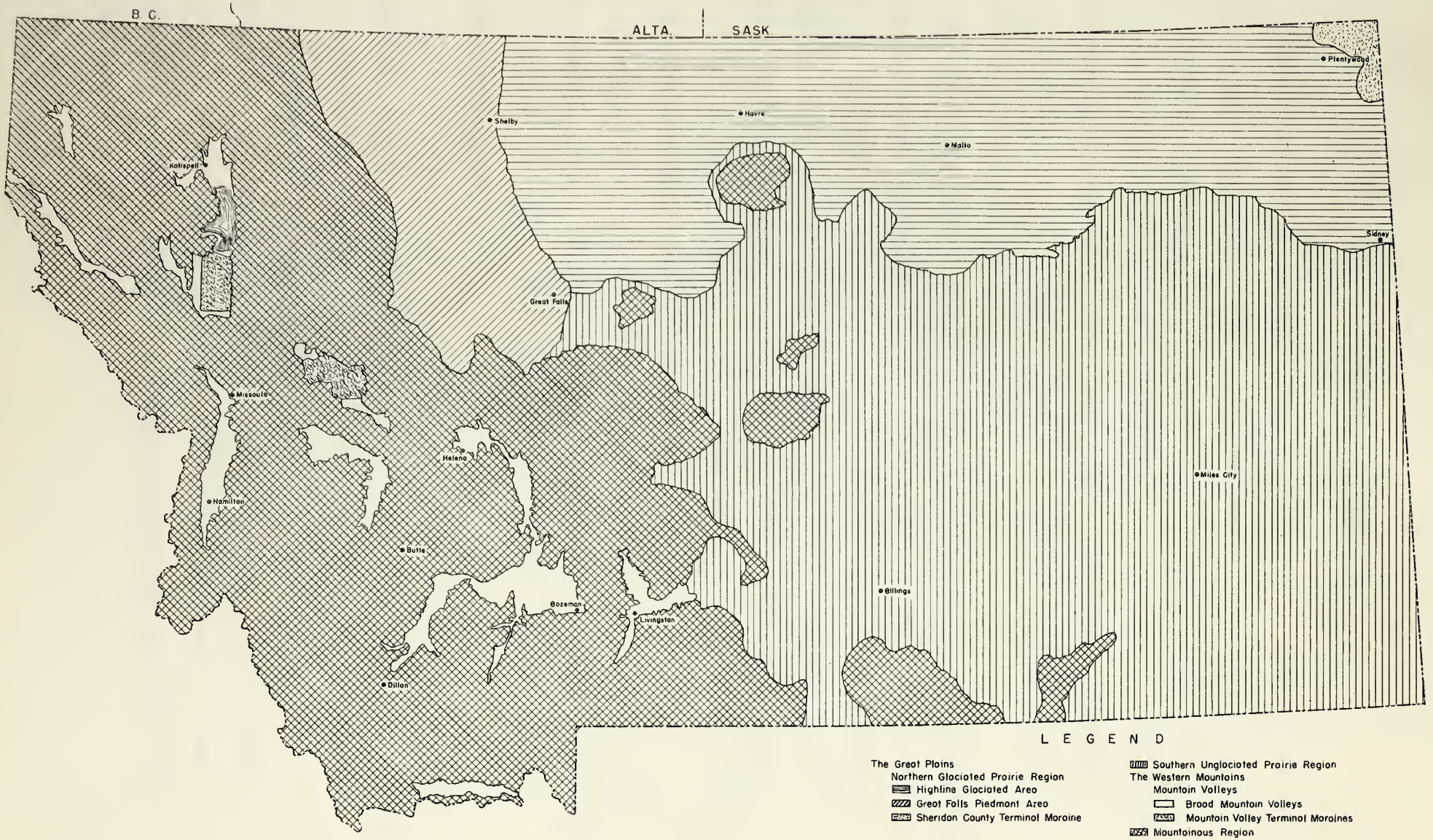


Figure 1 Land area classification by glaciation, State of Montana

PART A - SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A great increase in interest in the out-of-doors has swept across the nation during the past two decades. This emphasis on recreation is being felt in Montana in many ways. The state's spaciousness, coupled with a wealth of scenic resources, and a wide variety of opportunities, has moved recreation into a position of major importance. The proper coordination of recreation with other resource programs of Montana is highly important, and one which requires careful planning.

The Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan as a general guide to the state's future recreation development is most timely. The present document represents an important step in assessing the many aspects of this important resource. It is evident that in working with a pattern as dynamic as outdoor recreation, change is often the rule rather than the exception. A plan such as this, therefore, must be continually updated in the light of changing conditions and added information.

Although being presently aided by projects under the Land and Water Conservation program, the general lack of recreation facilities is brought out clearly in the plan. This might well be listed as the present most serious problem statewide.

While the most evident need is for camping and picnicking facilities as well as park and playfield developments, boat launching ramps, swimming pools and the like, this does not rule out a need for additional lands. This was emphasized by indicating that presently dedicated recreation lands do not necessarily meet the most pressing needs. In such cases, acquisition of additional key tracts, although not necessarily large in size, would be highly important in supplying additional space for badly needed recreation developments.

The lack of camping and picnicking facilities was found to be serious adjacent to highway systems throughout the state. These, as would be expected, are areas of particularly high impact. A more complete development in these areas would be especially beneficial in Montana's overall recreation program.

A balanced program of recreation development has been stressed in the plan. Emphasis is placed upon providing a variety of recreational opportunities. Of primary importance are those made available to the public near home for day-to-day enjoyment. Here, much of the responsibility rests with the communities. At greater distances, but easily reached for overnight and weekend excursions, are the type of facilities largely developed by counties and state agencies. Vacationing opportunities emphasized by high quality camping, hiking, fishing and wilderness experiences are, for the most part, under the administration of state and federal agencies.

In view of the tremendous needs in outdoor recreation, and in view of the comparatively limited amount of funding provided at all agency levels, it is therefore recommended that serious consideration be given to making the most effective use possible from the funds available. Thus, the long range values associated with acquisition should be weighed carefully against the always urgent needs for immediate development. In like manner, acquisition or development which is of benefit to the many shall be preferred to that which tends to be of benefit to the few. In all cases, the concept of true needs based on the long range point of view should be a guiding philosophy in these common endeavors.

PART B - STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES

This plan has been developed with the broad objective of providing guidance in the development and implementation of Montana's present and future outdoor recreation programs.

Emphasis has been placed upon the type of information that will be useful to the Governor, members of the Legislative Assembly and public agencies, as well as groups and individuals with recreational responsibilities and interests. In the preparation of this plan, careful consideration has also been given to the state's variety of topography, its spaciousness, its scenic beauty and its abundance of natural resources. By doing this, it is hoped that recommended developments will meet the rapidly expanding requirements of residents and visitors and still maintain the quality so much a part of the present recreational experiences in Montana.

A further prime objective of the plan has been to carefully consider the recreational responsibilities of the various public agencies on the federal, state, county and community levels as well as those of private enterprise. It is felt that in such a statewide program to provide adequate and balanced outdoor recreation opportunities, careful coordination is essential to avoid duplications of effort and to take full advantage of the capacities of each sector.

And finally, perhaps, the most important objective of the plan will be the conversion of indicated needs into a broadly based, well-balanced and forward looking Action Program.

PART C - LEGAL AUTHORITY

The legal authority of the Montana Fish and Game Commission to prepare a statewide recreation plan and to act for the state for purposes of implementing the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 is contained in the attached letter from Forrest H. Anderson, Attorney General for the State of Montana.

C O P Y

STATE OF MONTANA

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

HELENA

Forrest H. Anderson
Attorney General

January 19, 1967

Mr. Frank H. Dunkle, Director
Department of Fish and Game
Sam Mitchell Building
Helena, Montana

Dear Mr. Dunkle:

You have requested that I examine Senate Bill No. 100, Chapter No. 235, Session Laws of 1965, to determine whether it contains all of the provisions necessary to comply with the requirements of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965.

Senate Bill No. 100, Chapter No. 235, Session Laws of 1965 was specifically enacted by the Montana Legislature for the purpose of implementing participation in the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 by the State of Montana through its agency, the Montana Fish and Game Commission. This legislation, along with Sections 62-301 through 62-314, R.C.M. 1947, as amended by Senate Bill No. 16, Chapter No. 69, Session Laws of 1965, give the State of Montana and the Montana Fish and Game Commission all the authority necessary to comply with the requirements of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Forrest H. Anderson

FORREST H. ANDERSON
Attorney General

FHA:hm
Enclosure

PART D - PARTICIPATION IN THE PLANNING PROCESS

Cooperation and broad participation among agencies, groups and individuals has been characteristic of the recreation planning effort in Montana. This was emphasized in the fall of 1964 by the appointment of the Governor's Outdoor Recreation Advisory and Planning Committee. In its membership and special guests, were represented private enterprises, state and federal agencies with outdoor recreational interests and responsibilities, county commissioners, city and county recreation planners, Montana university units, the Montana Chamber of Commerce, the Legislative Assembly and conservation groups with special interest in outdoor recreation. In addition to detailed presentations and discussions regarding Montana's recreational resources, sub-committees have worked on the more detailed aspects of recreational legislation, planning and financing.

Personal contacts were made with representatives of all counties in obtaining recreation data. Similar contacts were also made with representatives of a cross section of Montana cities. More recently, incorporated cities and towns in the state as well as the counties were requested to submit a list of proposed high priority recreation projects. This information has been particularly useful in the development of the plan.

In obtaining supply information for the plan, an inventory of presently existing recreational facilities has been prepared and made available by the various federal and state land administrating agencies and by cities and counties.

The Montana State Soil and Water Conservation Districts, with the cooperation from the United States Soil Conservation Service, have worked on an inventory of recreation facilities of the private sector which has also been found very helpful in that segment of the plan dealing with the role of private enterprise.

Since the beginning of the planning program, a close relationship has been maintained with the Montana State Rural Area Development Committee. This broadly representative Committee has been very helpful in gaining a cross section of opinion regarding the state's recreational needs and problems. A similar working relationship has been enjoyed with the State Technical Action Panel and its associated county panels.

The Montana Conservation Council, the Montana Wildlife Federation and the Montana Wilderness Association have also been consulted as the plan progressed.

Representatives of the several Montana University units have contributed generously of time and experience in the development of the plan. In this regard, a committee representing the University units has been established to coordinate their efforts pertaining to the recreation plan. This cooperation will be particularly helpful during the important work of up-grading and perfecting this initial plan. Interest in Montana's recreation planning has been frequently expressed by the Governor and State Legislative Assembly. During last winter's session, a number of particularly important measures were passed having special reference to the state's recreation programs and planning.

The Attorney General and his staff have also aided materially in rendering legal assistance and opinions pertaining to the state's recreation program.

A frequent exchange of ideas and contacts between the various states has been appreciated by Montana's personnel engaged in recreation planning. These contacts and other important aids to planning have been greatly facilitated by a close working relationship with the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation both on the regional and national levels.

In addition to the excellent help and cooperation from public agencies, conservation groups, and private individuals, as mentioned above, it would also seem appropriate to mention several people who played a particularly important role in helping to draw the Plan together into its final form. These include Mr. Stanley Norsworthy, of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Regional Staff, Seattle, Washington, as well as Mr. John Waldron, of the Recreation, Parks and Research Division, and Mr. Tom Leik, Statistician, Montana Fish and Game Department.

PART E - DELINEATION OF RECREATION RESPONSIBILITIES

It is very obvious today that the public considers recreation as an important and beneficial function of government. This includes all levels of government, federal, state and local. In this regard in Montana, the federal and state governments, counties, municipalities, other public agencies and the private sector as well, play an immensely important role.

Federal Role in Outdoor Recreation

The federal government identifies and preserves recreation areas of broad national interest. These include areas of outstanding scenic, scientific and historic importance. In many instances a primary role of the federal government in outdoor recreation is that of a land manager. Such lands include national forests, public domain lands, wildlife refuges, national parks and monuments, national recreation areas, reservoirs with significant recreation values and others.

The federal government plays an additional important role in the encouragement of planning for recreational programs on a state and local level. It also administers several very important funding programs for recreational projects. These include opportunities for acquisition and development of lands for recreation. Another role of responsibility has to do with the provision of loans to small business in the private sector providing recreation opportunities.

Federal agencies playing a particularly important role in the field of outdoor recreation in Montana include, but are not restricted to the following:

a. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
b. Army Corps of Engineers
c. Bureau of Indian Affairs
d. Bureau of Land Management
e. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
f. Bureau of Public Roads
g. Bureau of Reclamation
h. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
i. Farmers Home Administration
j. Federal Extension Service
k. National Park Service
l. Sections of Federal Housing and Urban Development
m. Soil Conservation Service
n. U. S. Forest Service
o. U. S. Public Health Service
p. Vocational Rehabilitation Administration
q. Others

State Role in Outdoor Recreation

In the field of outdoor recreation, the state plays a central or pivotal role. This important responsibility is due largely to the unique position of state government lying as it does between local and federal administrative structures. The state's functions bear basically upon planning the provision of recreation lands and services as well as acting as a coordinating agency.

In general, the primary concern of the state and its agencies is with recreation facilities and resources of statewide significance. These scenic, recreational, scientific and historic resources should be of sufficient importance to be of interest and use to residents from all regions of the state.

Several divisions of state government in Montana have been entrusted with specific responsibilities in outdoor recreation.

State Fish and Game Commission

The principal agency concerned with outdoor recreation administration in Montana is the State Fish and Game Commission. Several other

agencies are, however, also involved. These are the State Board of Land Commissioners, the Office of State Forester, the State Highway Commission, the Water Conservation Board, the State Board of Health and the State Historical Society.

The State Fish and Game Commission was established in 1913 and given authority to manage all of the wildlife, fish and game of the state. It is empowered to regulate the recreation uses of fishing reservoirs and lakes and to administer the water and hunter safety program in the state. It has the full power and authority to enforce all laws in these regards.

By legislative action effective July 1, 1965, authority for the acquisition, development, and management of State Parks was transferred from the State Highway Commission to the State Fish and Game Commission. This action also gave responsibility to the Fish and Game Commission for the planning and development of outdoor recreation resources in the state. Among other duties assigned in designating the Fish and Game Commission the state agency to implement the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, legislative action indicated that the agency would: (1) prepare a comprehensive Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan; (2) accept and administer Land and Water Conservation Fund project monies; (3) contract with other state agencies and political subdivisions of the state; (4) acquire, other than by eminent domain, and develop outdoor recreation areas and facilities; (5) coordinate its activities and represent the interests of all state and state subdivision agencies having outdoor recreation responsibilities.

The Fish and Game Commission is composed of five members, one each

from five geographic districts in the state. They are appointed by the Governor for four-year staggered terms. The Commission appoints the director of the Fish and Game Department; the director appoints a deputy director. The director may, with the consent of the Commission, establish divisions within the Department and hire the necessary personnel. The Department is divided into six administrative Divisions: (1) Game Management; (2) Fisheries Management; (3) Law Enforcement; (4) Information and Education; (5) Administration; and (6) Recreation and Parks. These six Divisions conduct the Department's programs through seven field administrative districts established within the state.

An Advisory and Planning Committee of not more than twenty members appointed by the Governor serves to advise and consult with the Fish and Game Commission on matters relating to outdoor recreation.

The fish and game program is supported by revenues received from the sale of licenses and permits, Federal grants, fine monies and legislative appropriations for state parks.

The Commission carries out a wide variety of programs and activities through its Recreation and Parks Division. These include the preparation and maintenance of the comprehensive State Outdoor Recreation Plan; development, operation and maintenance of outdoor recreation areas and facilities; acquisition of lands and waters for recreation purposes; coordination of the recreation activities of governmental agencies within the state; the administration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund program; and the operation of the state parks, recreation areas and state monuments. The recreation responsibilities are further delineated for the parks division as follows:

FISH AND GAME COMMISSION POLICY ON MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE PARKS

State parks are comprised of areas with scenic, scientific, historical, archaeological, or other recreation significance of statewide importance. Such areas should be of sufficient significance to attract residents from large areas and out-of-state visitors as well. Each area should possess unique or high quality interest. Each area should conserve outstanding examples of the state's natural and cultural resources for the use and benefit of the public, and provide non-urban recreation for the state's citizens, as well as the large number of out-of-state visitors that Montana entertains each year.

Specific Criteria

Certain principles are involved in setting up components of a state park system which include the following:

1. Areas in the state park system should be of statewide and not local significance.

2. They should possess outstanding qualities of landscape or features of special significance that make their preservation and public recreational use a matter of statewide concern.

3. They should be unified and complete areas with logical boundaries.

4. They should be primarily natural areas. Developments are for the purpose of making areas available for public enjoyment in a manner consistent with the preservation of natural attractiveness and should be compatible with the natural environment (i.e., camping, picnicking, sightseeing, nature study, hiking, riding, boating, swimming, fishing, etc.) involving no major modification of their lands, forests, and waters.

5. State park areas should be equitably distributed so as to assure

proper balance in their location and use by citizens of the entire state. Consideration must be given to population distribution, as well as exposure and impact areas resulting from traffic flows during the travel season. Isolated areas necessitating expensive access road building and maintenance would generally be assigned a low priority.

State Highway Commission

The State Highway Commission is engaged in an active program of constructing and maintaining roadside rest areas, scenic turnouts and vista points adjacent to the state highway systems. As part of this effort, it is also starting on a program of preserving especially attractive scenic features adjacent to the highway. These rest and recreational facilities are constructed by contract and are maintained by the Maintenance Division for the interstate, primary and selected portions of the secondary systems of highways.

At the present time, fourteen rest areas have been constructed, and an additional fourteen are under construction. It is planned that there will be a total of about forty rest areas on the interstate system and approximately ninety rest areas on the primary system. As part of the national program for highway beautification and improvement of sightseeing activities, the State Highway Commission is cooperating in a scheduled screening or removal of junkyards and removal of excessive signboards.

The State Advertising Division is also under the jurisdiction of the State Highway Commission. This agency has the responsibility for promoting tourism and in conjunction with the planning survey section of the State Highway Commission, it is measuring tourist travel in the state and determining the economic effects on the state.

The five member commission is appointed by the Governor and approved by the senate for four-year terms. Funds for the support of all activities of the State Highway Commission are derived from state and federal highway user taxes.

State Board of Land Commissioners

The commission leases state lands for grazing, agricultural and related purposes, as well as supervising the office of State Forester. The board can grant recreation easements and/or set aside state lands for recreation, camping, as well as state monuments to be administered under the state parks program.

Presently, the State Lands Commission has no funds set aside or used specifically for recreation purposes. The lands under the jurisdiction of the State Forester and those administered by this commission are however, important from a recreation standpoint, particularly in regard to hunting, fishing and related outdoor activities.

Office of State Forester

The State Forester is responsible for the administration of 608,000 acres of State-owned forest land. Of this total, 202,960 acres have been consolidated in seven state forests, while the remainder is in small tracts scattered among the forested counties of the state.

The State Forestry Department has developed small campgrounds on some of its lands primarily for fire protection purposes. These campgrounds average about three acres each in size.

State Water Conservation Board

The principal responsibility of the Board is the construction and maintenance of reservoirs and related facilities. The purpose of the

State Water Conservation Board Act is to meet so far as possible a statewide need for the conservation and use of water through the construction and operation of projects designed for such purposes. The State Water Conservation Board is, therefore, empowered to make such investigations as may be necessary to plan and carry out a comprehensive statewide program of water conservation.

The State Water Conservation Board has the power to sell, lease and otherwise dispose of all waters which may be impounded under the provisions of this Act and such water may be sold for the purpose of irrigation, development of power, watering of stock or any other purpose to the extent that it may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, and subject to the compliance with other provisions of this Act, the Board shall have full control of all the water of the state not under the exclusive control of the United States and not vested in private ownership and it shall be its duty to take such steps as may be necessary to appropriate and conserve the same for the use of the people.

The State Water Conservation Board shall not be limited to the terms of the statutes of the State of Montana relating to water rights enacted, but in addition may initiate a right to the waters of Montana by executing a declaration in writing of intention to store, divert or control the unappropriated water of a particular body, stream or source.

The State Water Conservation Board is also authorized to require the assistance, cooperation and services of and the use of the records and files in all the departments and institutions of the state and all

state officers and the governing authorities of state institutions are directed to cooperate with the Board in furthering the purposes of the Water Conservation Act.

With increases in the demand for water-oriented recreation activity, facilities are being provided at a number of the reservoirs under the Board's administration. Reservoirs operated by the Board provide 16,240 acres of water surface and 3,405 acres of land area for outdoor recreation. Maintenance of a minimum pool sufficient for recreation is a major problem at any of the impoundments which were constructed primarily for irrigation purposes. The Fish and Game Department handles the program and fish stocking in reservoirs found desirable for recreation purposes. The operation of Water Board projects provides an added assist to fishing by stabilizing the flow of numerous streams through discharges from reservoirs and by providing irrigation water which returns to the streams as return flow.

State Historical Society

The Society plays an important role in researching historic and prehistoric structures and other objects of scientific interest on lands owned or controlled by the State of Montana and in recommending their designation as State Monuments.

State Board of Health

This Board has among its duties, that of establishing health and sanitary regulations for recreation areas and inspecting their facilities. The Board inspects all waters for pollution, especially streams and lakes. Pollution control is vital for the preservation of fish habitat, especially for trout, the fish that abounds in Montana waters.

County Role in Outdoor Recreation

In the provision of outdoor recreation facilities, counties can fill a void between the State Park system, developed on a statewide level and municipal parks serving the citizens of towns and cities. With the improvement of funding systems in Montana, there is an important need for the expansion in this very important area.

An additional function of county recreation facilities is the provision of larger areas than those ordinarily provided by municipalities with facilities to meet the recreational needs of families and groups on an inter-community basis. Generally speaking, the county recreational developments are provided to meet needs of the residents of the county in which such parks would be located. For administrative purposes, the operating agency is usually a county park board.

In Montana, county participation in outdoor recreation programs is presently seriously curtailed by definite funding limitations. Legislative consideration of this problem would seem most appropriate.

Municipal Role in Outdoor Recreation

Developments by municipalities are for the most part intended to provide recreation activities for local populations and are usually located within or adjacent to the community.

Typically these are relatively small, highly developed and equipped areas to meet the needs of local residents for frequent short-term, intensive use.

In Montana as in all other states, developments at this level are immensely important. They provide the majority of the day-to-day requirements of large numbers of people.

It has been pleasing to find municipalities especially active and effective in the development of well thought-out programs. Probably because of this planning work, much of which has extended over a period of years, cities have been able to present a number of excellent project proposals for funding under the Land and Water Conservation program.

Private Role in Outdoor Recreation

Private enterprise is playing and is expected to play an increasingly important role in the provision of outdoor recreation facilities in Montana.

Not only does private enterprise play an important role in the State's recreation, but it also relieves pressures on state and local governmental recreation facilities. Among typical functions private enterprise furnishes opportunities for golf and country clubs, lake shore cabins, marinas, ski areas, outfitting and dude ranch enterprises and more recently, vacation farms as well as well-developed camping areas, to name a few.

Private enterprise in outdoor recreation, in addition to supplying many needed services for residents and visitors alike, generates a substantial share of the state's economy. It has been estimated that the overall return from the broad and varied program represents one of the state's most rapidly growing enterprises and third in importance after agriculture and mineral development.

In summary, it might be well to emphasize the statement that has been made by the National Recreation Advisory Council: "The most important single force in outdoor recreation is private endeavor, individual initiative, voluntary groups of many kinds and commercial enterprise."

PART F - SCOPE

Montana is essentially an "outdoor state" with few metropolitan areas and a great deal of open space and beautiful scenery.

Many factors combine to lend Montana's outdoor recreation a distinct quality justifying its position as a major attraction to a rapidly increasing number of visitors.

Variety is one of the most important of these assets. From the standpoint of topographic features and related scenery, Montana is most fortunate. The rugged Rocky Mountain system and associated Continental Divide dominates the western half of the state. Here are found a multitude of mountain crests, running well above timber line. Intermingled canyons and valleys hold clear, cold streams, rivers and lakes. The majority of National Forest lands, with a vast opportunity for camping, picnicking, hunting and fishing, are found in this mountainous section of the state. Here also is Glacier National Park and that portion of Yellowstone within the boundaries of Montana. In this area, scenic drives, camping, picnicking, wilderness hikes and pack trips, trout fishing, hunting of mountain game and nature photography make up important recreational activities. Visiting old "ghost towns", reminiscent of a vivid epic of Montana's past, is also increasing in interest. Skiing, skating, ice fishing and snow tobogganing, as well as an increasing interest in snow touring, are among the popular winter sports.

Eastward, the mountains give way through foothills to rolling prairies and rugged breaks and badlands along the rivers and stream courses. Of these, the Missouri, Yellowstone, Musselshell and Milk Rivers dominate this vast area. Here the vivid history of the livestock

industry lingers with the ranches and open range lands of today. The productive and symetrical pattern of grain fields stretch in many areas to the horizon to add charm and scenic variety to this portion of the state. River trips, horseback riding, scenic drives, nature photography, rock hounding, farm and ranch vacations, river, lake and reservoir fishing, spectacular hunting opportunities in the fall, as well as skating and informal snow play during the winter months are among the outdoor activities enjoyed in the spaciousness of eastern Montana. Public Domain lands, administered by the Bureau of Land Management, are widely scattered throughout this region adding opportunities for recreational enjoyment.

Variety of climate also plays an important part in the enjoyment of the out-of-doors in Montana. The summer months of late June, July, August and early September, characterized by warm days and brisk cool nights, represent the present most popular recreation period. Fall, introduced by zestful Indian summer days with a splash of frost-turned color often followed by colder weather and tracking snow, however, finds sportsmen seeking Montana's out-of-doors by many thousands. Elk, deer, mountain sheep and goats, as well as moose and black and grizzly bear, represent the game of the mountain country. Large numbers of antelope and deer predominate on the prairies and along the river breaks of eastern Montana. Mountain and prairie grouse are native stand-bys of the game birds. These have been augmented by wild turkeys, ring-necked pheasants, as well as Hungarian and chukar partridges, species that have responded well to introduction.

Two major waterfowl flyways cross the state. The presence of ducks and geese add further variety to fall outdoor activities. Large flocks of snow geese, swan and other waterfowl, returning through the state in

the spring, also present a wonderful opportunity to enjoy and photograph these noisy and colorful migrants.

Winters are fairly long, starting usually in late November and lasting well into March. This is a period of winter sports. There are now 21 major developed ski slopes in the state, for the most part in the western half. Crisp, predominately clear weather, coupled with a good snow cover and exceptional scenery on the higher mountain slopes, has made skiing a major sport in Montana and one of increasing interest to visitors from neighboring states.

The first luge run in the United States is being considered for the slopes of the Lolo Hot Springs area out of Missoula with probably others to follow. A new winter sport is thus being introduced into Montana.

Winter fishing on an increasing number of lakes and rivers presents a popular outdoor activity for sportsmen and family groups.

Motor toboggan trips from West Yellowstone into the Old Faithful area in Yellowstone National Park are becoming an increasingly popular winter activity. Unusual opportunities for photography and sighting of game in deep snow conditions are highlights of this winter outing.

With the mild days of early spring, driving for pleasure coupled with hikes and photography brings Montana residents out-of-doors in large numbers. Sighting of returning bird life, the young of game animals, and a rapidly developing pattern of spring vegetation makes this an especially pleasant period for enjoyment of the out-of-doors.

The summers are accompanied by an especially favorable outdoor recreation climate. It is during this period that close to three-fourths of the out-of-state visitors move across the state. Although Yellowstone National Park represents a destination objective for nearly two million

visitors and Glacier for just under half that amount, many others travel through the state, stopping but briefly. The variety of Montana's summer outdoor activities coupled with an especially pleasant environment are, however, building up an increasing number of participants. The development of additional facilities, particularly those having to do with camping opportunities, would be expected to add much to the volume of summer outdoor recreation in Montana.

Clearly recognizing these facts, the present plan has taken into account all significant present and potential outdoor recreation resources, opportunities, and activities. In addition, throughout the plan attention has been devoted to quality of environment and experience. Finally, it is a balanced plan - one that considers the out-of-state visitor and Montana's residents as well (both urban and rural).

PART G - RECREATION RESOURCES, PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES

Demand - Supply - Needs

In the pages that follow are presented general comments and specific data relating to the supply of outdoor recreation resources, facilities and programs and demand and needs for these resources. For the most part, information is covered by region, of which there are seven identified in Montana. These include the Northwest (1), West Central (2), Southwest (3), North Central (4), South Central (5), Northeast (6), and Southeast (7) regions. The reader is referred to the appendix for comments relative to the selection of these regions and their suitability for use in planning.

For each region there is presented a brief descriptive narrative covering geographic and other aspects of significance. Individual recreation activities are then discussed with reference to supply and demand and the resultant implication for the action program. Following this are tables on supply, demand and need, plus tables on existing and potential recreation lands.

In the appendix are to be found explanations relative to the collection of supply data and the determination of demand and needs for facilities. In addition, a section of the appendix is devoted to an explanation of the standards employed in determining needs. It is important that before any attempt is made to interpret the data presented in the tables, the reader should become familiar with the methodology contained in the appendixes. For example, demand for picnicking facilities represents a determination of that generated by both the resident and out-of-state visitor. However, demand for playground acreage and facilities is based solely on that generated by the resident population. This difference in demand calculations reflects the reasoning

that out-of-state visitors will be actively seeking picnicking opportunities during their vacation period in the state, while their use of playground facilities will be only incidental to their visit. In other words, it is not believed that the out-of-state visitors will generate a sufficient demand for playground facilities to require an expansion of those facilities needed to meet the resident demand. By the nature of the activity, however, the need for picnicking facilities must take into account the out-of-state visitor demand.

In the regional presentations that follow, only those resources, programs and facilities provided by government - federal, state and local - have been considered. However, because of a lack of information, it has been impossible to include in these presentations information relative to lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, U. S. Department of the Interior. There is included, therefore, a brief statement regarding these lands together with appropriate tabular information in the pages that preceed the regional presentations. As additional information becomes available it will be employed to further refine the State Plan.

Also in the pages preceeding the regional presentations the reader will find a discussion of recreation on private lands. It must be recognized that through the services of private enterprise many additional opportunities to enjoy the out-of-doors are provided.

Although the Soil & Water Conservation Districts gathered a considerable amount of information on the private inventory, detailed information on this phase of Montana's economy is incomplete and with minor exceptions, it is presently impossible to fully identify the role of private enterprise by planning regions. In the future it is expected that additional information will become available on which to base more complete planning for this

important section.

Because of the unique identity of private lands included in the state's Indian Reservations a separate statement relating to them immediately follows the more general comments about recreation on private lands.

THE ROLE OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN THE PROVISION OF OUTDOOR RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

Through private enterprise resources, facilities and services are provided to expand the supply and range of opportunities for the enjoyment of the out-of-doors.

Approximately sixty-two million acres or sixty-six percent of the land in Montana is privately owned and operated by individuals, groups and corporations. Some of this land supports an important share of the outdoor recreation activities enjoyed each year by Montana residents and visitors alike. The reservoirs, lakes, fields, pastures, rangelands and woodlands on privately owned acreages now support game animals, game birds and fish and provide other resources with recreation potential.

In many instances total holdings are devoted to recreation use and the enterprise forms the exclusive support of a number of families. In other instances supplemental incomes are being derived through the provision of recreation resources, services and facilities. Without the services of private enterprise Montana's guests and residents as well, would often find their vacations and outings far less satisfying. Many would be hungry, tired and even confused and sometimes bored for it is largely the businessman who provides food, lodging, travel directions and activity opportunities.

It is also true that many enterprises engaged in the provision of recreation services do not have sufficient privately owned land as the

basis for their activity. Outfitters and dude ranch operations often make use of extensive areas of national forest land, for example. They provide a necessary service and many persons otherwise unable or perhaps unwilling to independently engage in wilderness travel and similar activities do so because of this service available to them. The partnership of sound business practices and government administered resources are readily appreciated by those seeking the pleasures of outdoor recreation opportunities.

The list of resources, facilities and services provided the recreationist by private enterprise is extensive.

Since the preparation of the original Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan, an inventory of the recreation facilities provided by the private sector has been completed and stored in the State's computer system. From this data bank a complete list of facilities has been obtained and included in the Supply Section of the Supply, Demand and Needs Tables as presented in this revised draft of the Plan. The inclusion of this fund of information has, of course, been reflected in the revised Needs Table and has been, therefore, considered in the present Action Program. It is of interest to note that 1,087 private enterprises engaged in the provision of outdoor recreation in Montana were inventoried during this study.

Lodging

A sizeable portion of those engaged in enhancing or providing opportunities for outdoor recreationists operate motels, resorts, cabins, lodges and similar accommodations. They are widely distributed throughout

the state although those enterprises which cater almost exclusively to the vacationer or recreationist can usually be identified with attractive resources. Motels, which cater to all types of travelers, are widely spread and closely tied to highways and settlements. Resorts, lodges and similar establishments are more localized. For example, Flathead Lake and Whitefish Lake in the northwest are centers for these types of enterprises, so too are many other recreation locals in Montana.

Camping

An increasing number of camping facilities are provided in Montana by private enterprise. Privately owned campgrounds can readily provide the services sometimes unavailable in public campgrounds. A major chain of franchised campgrounds include some twelve privately owned areas in Montana in such widely dispersed centers as Miles City, West Yellowstone, Helena and Bigfork. Additional opportunities are available in many parts of the state for similar operations.

Dude Ranches

Many of Montana's working stock ranches provide excellent dude ranch service. Others depend exclusively on this activity for their livelihood. All provide lodging, food and entertainment, as well as outfitting services for hunters, fishermen and those wishing packtrips into wilderness areas. Dude ranching is a major business activity in the state and one presenting a uniquely Western service.

Dude ranches are widespread throughout the state, although by far the greater numbers are to be found in the western mountainous areas.

Presently it is believed that the vacation farm type enterprise has had little development in Montana. The possibility exists, however, for the provision of services to city dwellers who desire to spend a vacation period living on a farm and taking part in the farm routine. The advantage of this kind of operation is that a large capital investment is usually not required. Instead, existing facilities may often be employed.

Ski and Winter Sports Centers

Montana lists some twenty-one major ski centers and the bulk of them are privately operated (in many cases public lands are employed on a special use permit basis). Among the services provided the skier, are ski tows, ski instructions, food and lodging, transportation and equipment sales and rentals, and in the case of several of the larger operations, lodging.

The role of private enterprise in the provision of skiing opportunities is a vital one and its importance should not be underestimated. As demand for skiing opportunities increases, it will largely be through the means of private investment that needs are satisfied.

Outfitting Services

In 1966 there were 349 licensed outfitters in Montana (Montana Fish and Game Department, Montana 1966 Licensed Outfitters). Many of them work in conjunction with other ranch operations. Others carry on outfitting as their full time activity. Licensed outfitters are to be found in all parts of Montana. Their services consist of guiding and packing for hunting and fishing parties and wilderness travelers.

Persons knowledgeable about fishing and hunting opportunities, wilderness travel and camping, saddle and pack stock handling and the like provide vital services to the recreationist.

Marinas

Privately operated marinas (owned or concessions) servicing boaters with fuel, launch facilities, food and equipment sales, moorage and associated needs are to be found on many of the state's more popular boating waters. In many instances these operations represent major investments in buildings, dockage, launching facilities, parking areas, etc. The services provided are important to the enjoyment of the state's boating opportunities.

Other Services

It is possible to discuss separately a great variety of types of private enterprises that in some way contribute resources, facilities and/or services to increase the opportunities for those seeking outdoor recreation experiences in Montana. However, as previously indicated, the foregoing presentation is intended to provide, by example, an indication of the extent and characteristics of the private sector.

It is recognized that private enterprise provides swimming pool space (usually in association with motels and lodging), horseback riding opportunities, golfing facilities, fishing opportunities, group camping facilities and many more.

Note should also be taken of the role of the quasi-public or voluntary organizations in providing outdoor recreation resources, facilities and services. Church groups, youth organizations and the like pro-

vide opportunities for both members and the public as well. Group camps and picnicking facilities are often provided through these organizations. Important contributions of time and labor are made by their memberships in construction and maintenance activities and, of course, in many cases substantial contributions of money, materials, and property are provided. The activities of these organizations are welcomed and appreciated by all concerned with the future of outdoor recreation in Montana.

MONTANA'S INDIAN RESERVATIONS

There are, at present, seven Indian Reservations in Montana (see tables 1 and 2) and they include about five and a quarter million acres. The largest of these is in the Crow Reservation - its one and a half million acres occupy a large part of Big Horn County and a portion of Yellowstone County - while the smallest, The Rocky Boy Reservation, includes about 100,000 acres in Hill and Chouteau Counties.

Indian lands in Montana are privately owned - they are not public areas like the National Parks or National Forests. For this reason their acreages and facilities are not included in the following regional tables showing public resources and facilities.

The state's reservations include valuable recreational resources and in many instances tribes and individuals have recognized this. There appears to be a growing interest among owners of reservation lands in the outdoor recreation field. That this is not a mere beginning is evidenced by the accompanying table listing the facilities for outdoor recreation that now exist on reservation lands (table 2).

The owners of these lands - upon which provision has been made for public enjoyment and use - are to be commended for their efforts in this direction. While it is true that economic benefits may result as a consequence of the provision of these facilities it is also true that everyone benefits. The visitor is afforded added opportunities and public agencies are relieved of some of the load of attempting to meet increasing demands with limited funds.

TABLE 1 MONTANA'S INDIAN RESERVATIONS - ACREAGE

Reservation	Planning Region	Acreage								
		Total	Land	Water	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
Flathead	1 & 2	605,361	537,361	68,000		56	583,105	22,000		200
Blackfoot	4	7,200 1/ & 2/	750	6,200			7,000			200
Rocky Boy	4 & 6	107,511 2/	107,291	135	120	20	107,371			
Crow	5	1,574,394	1,573,811	583			1,574,394			
Northern Cheyenne (Tongue River Res.	5 & 7	433,279	433,204	75	6	10	433,108	15		140
Fort Peck	6	891,000 2/	890,000	300			891,000			
Fort Belknap	6	596,695	596,125	570			596,695			

1/ - This is not the total acreage of the reservation but it is the total inventoried.

2/ - Total of land and water acreage shown does not equal the total acreage of the reservation. Acreage unaccounted for is classified as permanent wetlands.

TABLE 2 MONTANA'S INDIAN RESERVATIONS - OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

Reservation	Playfield (Acres)	Swimming Beach (Acres)	Picnic Tables (No.)	Picnicking Acres	Camping Spaces	Camping Acres	Group Camping (No. of Persons)	General Parking (No.)	Cabin & Motel Units	Hotel & Lodge Units	Boat Access Parking (No.)	Marina Slips & Moorings	Ski Lift Capacity Persons/Hour
Flathead		20	80	20	50	10		2000	13	30	20	16	
Blackfoot			56	10	320	30	250	5			2		
Rocky Boy	5		2	20	2								100
Crow	10		8	20	100	17	210	800					
Northern Cheyenne (Tongue River Res.)	6		25	10	6	10		2	8				
Fort Peck	10	10	180	200	550	25		500					
Fort Belknap			24	60									

LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior is responsible for the conservation, management and development of some 8.3 million acres of land scattered largely throughout central and eastern Montana with considerable additional acreage in the southwestern portion of the state. These lands are made up for the most part of original public domain, but have been increased somewhat in recent years by the addition of "L U" lands.

Until recently the Bureau has been hampered by lack of authority and finances to carry out programs of recreational development on lands under their jurisdiction. However, during this period these large tracts of open space lands have served an important role in providing major hunting and fishing opportunities and also have been used extensively for informal camping and picnicking. In 1964 a multiple use act was passed by Congress spelling out broad authority in the field of recreation and other aspects of land management for public domain lands. Under this expanded program the Bureau of Land Management in Montana has inventoried some 209 sites containing a total of 30,755 acres which have recreation potential. The Bureau is still handicapped by the lack of funds to undertake a major recreation development program. However, these necessary plans are being prepared for such a time when adequate funding is available.

The Bureau, working under the terms of the Recreation and Public Purposes Act (1954) has cooperated with state agencies and political subdivisions in Montana as well as bonafide nonprofit associations and corporations. In this way certain key recreation tracts of public domain

have been sold or leased to these types of agencies and groups. Several important recreation programs have been greatly enhanced in this manner.

The following pages contain a list of recreation sites inventoried on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, in coordination with the Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan. One column specifies the planning region in which each site is located.

A map and overlay indicating the locations by site number is available for a more detailed study of this inventory.

The one-page map included in this Plan shows the location of the several Bureau of Land Management administrative districts in Montana.

LEGEND

Arch. -- Archeology

B ------ Boating

C ------ Camping

F ------ Fishing

FA ----- Fishing Access

Geol. -- Geological

H ------ Hunting

HA ----- Hunting Access

His. ----- Historical

P -------- Picnicking

Paleon. -- Paleontology

RP ------- Roadside Park

SA ------- Scenic Area

SO ------- Scenic Overlook

Ski ------ Skiing Area

WS ------- Wayside

COMMENTS

Although not indicated, any site located on the Lewis and Clark Trail is, of course, important historically.

Acreages listed do not always mean that every acre can be developed for camping, picnicking, etc. This is especially true where districts have submitted the acreage by legal subdivisions such as 80 acres, 160 acres, etc.

Roadside Park and Wayside can be considered as being synonymous.

Although sometimes synonymous, the terms fishing access and hunting access do not necessarily indicate fishing or hunting on the areas. They have, therefore, been kept separate.

Boating frequently means not only the act of boating, but development of boat launches, or ramps.

An asterisk on the acreage indicates a deletion from the total acreage. An asterisk on the site name indicates historical importance.

LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL

* Sites associated with the Lewis and Clark Trail. These include: Expedition camp sites - 3; Historic and archeological sites - 11; and Recreational sites - 36.

DISTRICT	NO.	PLANNING REGION	NO.
Malta	0	1	6
Miles City	7	3	27
Billings	2	4	8
Dillon	28	5	1
Lewistown	4	6	3
Missoula	9	7	5
TOTAL	50		50

R&PP TRANSFERS

	Patented	Leased
Dillon	4	4
Missoula	4	2
	8	6

MALTA DISTRICT

Site Name	BLM No.	County	ORRRC Class	Type of Use	Acreage	Planning Region
Sun River Trail Campground	1-0-1-1	Teton & Lewis & Clark	II	C	78.00	4
Birch Creek Recreation Site	1-0-1-2	Pondera	II	C, FA	307.00	4
Swift Reservoir Recreation Site	1-0-1-3	Pondera	II	FA, C	624.00	4
Camp Creek Campground	1-0-4-1	Phillips	II	C	40.00	6
Montana Gulch Campground	1-0-4-2	Phillips	III	C	60.00	6
Zortman Caves	1-0-4-3	Phillips	II	Cave (Geol.)	160.00	6
Regal Mountain Scenic Overlook	1-0-4-4	Phillips	II	SO	5.00	6
Bison Ambush Arch Site	1-3-0-1	Phillips	VI	Arch.	80.00	6
Arrow Creek Historical Site *	1-3-0-2	Chouteau	VI	His.	263.00	4
Cree Crossing Campsite	1-0-0-1	Phillips	II	C, P	93.00	6
Pishkun Buffalo Jump Site	1-0-0-2	Phillips	VI	Arch.	320.00	6
Old Corral Res. Camp	1-0-0-3	Blaine	II	F	200.00	6
Havre-Milk River Wayside	1-0-0-4	Blaine	II	P (WS)	59.00	6
Cut Bank Creek #1 Site	1-0-0-5	Glacier	II	FA, P	117.00	4
Cut Bank Creek #2 Site	1-0-0-6	Glacier	II	FA, C, P	50.00	4

MILES CITY DISTRICT

Site Name	BLM No.	County	ORRRC Class	Type of Use	Acreage	Planning Region
Crane Island *	2/3-0-0-1	Richland	II	B, C, H	83.00	6
Nohly Bridge *	2/3-0-0-2	Richland	II	B, F	22.00	6
Schaffer Island *	2/3-0-0-3	Richland	II	B, C, H	194.00	6
Fallon Island *	2/3-0-0-4	Prairie	II	B, C, H	147.00	7
Big Dry	2/3-0-0-5	Garfield	II	C (WS)	200.00	7
Widow Coulee Hunter Camp	2/3-1-0-1	Garfield	II	H	40.00	7
Widow Coulee Lake Site	2/3-1-0-2	Garfield	II	F, B, P	40.00	7
CCC Reservoir Campsite	2/3-2-0-1	Dawson	II	C, F, B	20.00	7
Little Sheep Mountains	2/3-6-0-1	Prairie	II	C, H	400.00	7
Big Sheep Mountains	2/3-6-0-2	Prairie	II	P, H	640.00	7
Agate Campground	2/3-6-0-3	Prairie	II	C, H	400.00	7
Terry Scenic View *	2/3-6-0-4	Prairie	II	C, P, SA	400.00	7
Terry Campground	2/3-6-0-5	Prairie	II	C	400.00	7
Fallon Bridge *	2/3-6-0-6	Prairie	II	C, FA	6.00	7
Fort Meade	2/3-9-0-1	(So. Dak.)	II	C, P	45.00	-
City Creek Overlook	2/3-11-0-2	(So. Dak.)	II	SO	5.00	-
City Creek Picnic Site	2/3-11-0-2	(So. Dak.)	II	P	45.00	-

Miles City District (continued)

Site Name	BLM No.	County	ORRRC Class	Type of Use	Acreage	Planning Region
Oxbow Site	2/3-12-0-1	Custer	II	C, P	160.00	7
Pine Hills Site	2/3-12-0-2	Custer	II	C, P	30.00	7
South Fork Paleontological	2/3-14-0-1	McCone	IV	Paleon.	160.00	6
Locate Creek	2/3-16-0-1	Custer	II	C, P, (WS)	80.00	7
P/Y Confluence *	2/3-17-0-1	Prairie	II	B, C, P, FA	19.00	7

BILLINGS DISTRICT

Site Name	BLM No.	County	ORRRC Class	Type of Use	Acreage	Planning Region
Mystery (Mystic Cave)	4-1-0-1	Carbon	II	Geol.	1.00	5
Indian Pictograph Area	4-1-0-2	Carbon	VI	Arch., His.	10.00	5
Bluewater Creek #1	4-2-0-1	Carbon	II	F, H	40.00	5
Bluewater Creek #2	4-2-0-2	Carbon	II	F, H	40.00	5
Bridger Recreation Area	4-2-0-3	Carbon	II	FA, P	2.72	5
Clark's Fork of the Yellowstone	4-2-0-4	Carbon	II	FA	480.00	5
Indian Painting Site	4-2-0-5	Carbon	VI	Arch.	1.00	5
Tutt Creek	4-3-0-1	Stillwater	II	FA	40.00	5
East Columbus	4-3-0-2	Carbon	II	FA	25.00	5
Lower Stillwater	4-3-0-3T	Stillwater	II	FA	172.00	5
Stillwater #1	4-3-0-4T	Stillwater	II	F, P	80.00	5
Stillwater #2	4-3-0-5T	Stillwater	II	F, P	40.00	5
Stillwater #3	4-3-0-6T	Stillwater	II	FA	135.76	5
Stillwater #4	4-3-0-7T	Stillwater	II	FA	160.00	5
West Fork Stillwater	4-3-0-8T	Stillwater	II	F, P, C	40.00	5
Dean	4-3-0-9	Stillwater	II	Cabins	40.00	5
Palisade	4-3-0-10	Carbon	II	P	40.00	5
Yellowstone Bridge	4-3-0-11	Sweet Grass	II	F, P, C, B	45.24	5

Billings District (continued)

Site Name	BLM No.	County	ORRRC Class	Type of Use	Acreage	Planning Region
McAdows Canyon	4-3-0-12	Park	II	FA, P	176.34	3
Buffalo Hump	4-3-0-13	Park	II	F, P, C	23.65	3
West Boulder	4-3-0-14	Park	II	F, P, C	80.00	3
Suce Creek	4-3-0-15	Park	II	F, C, H	160.00	3
Emigrant	4-3-0-17	Park	II	P	40.00	3
Carbella	4-3-0-18	Park	II	F, P, C	28.43	3
Josephine Island *	4-4-0-1	Yellowstone	II	F, C, B	55.92	5
Big Horn Island *	4-4-0-2	Treasure	II	B, C	248.87	7

DILLON DISTRICT

Site Name	BLM No.	County	ORRRC Class	Type of Use	Acreage	Planning Region
Ennis Lake	5-1-0-1	Madison	II	C, F, P, B, SO	35.00	3
River View	5-1-0-2	Madison	II	P, SO, FA, (RP)	20.00	3
Rocky Meadow	5-1-0-3	Madison	II	C, P, FA	30.00	3
Granger Ditch	5-1-0-4	Madison	II	C, P, FA	30.00	3
Wall Canyon	5-1-0-7	Madison	II	C, P, FA	30.00	3
Butte View	5-1-0-8	Madison	II	C, P, FA	50.00	3
Quaking Aspen Creek	5-1-0-9	Madison	II	C, P, FA	40.00	3
Horse Creek	5-1-0-10	Madison	II	P, FA	40.00	3
Shewmaker Ditch	5-1-0-11	Madison	II	C, P, FA	80.00	3
Ruby Creek	5-1-1-1	Madison	II	C	30.00	3
Game Range	5-1-1-2	Madison	II	P	20.00	3
Lone Tree	5-1-1-3	Madison	II	C	30.00	3
Red Mountain	5-1-2-1	Madison	II	FA	98.00	3
Bear Trap Creek	5-1-3-1	Madison	II	C, P	10.00	3
Hot Springs Creek	5-1-3-2	Madison	II	C, P	40.00	3
Cherry Creek "A"	5-1-4-1	Madison	II	P, (RP)	10.00	3
Wolf Creek "A"	5-1-5-1	Madison	II	C	30.00	3
Wolf Creek "B"	5-1-5-2	Madison	II	P	20.00	3

Dillon District (continued)

Site Name	BLM No.	County	ORRRC Class	Type of Use	Acreage	Planning Region
Ruby Reservoir	5-2-0-1	Madison	II	C, B, P	80.00	3
Stone Creek	5-2-0-2	Madison	II	P	5.00	3
Blue Lake	5-2-1-1	Madison	II	C, P	30.00	3
Buffalo Creek	5-2-1-2	Madison	II	C, P	30.00	3
Spring Gulch	5-3-0-1	Silver Bow	II	P	10.00	3
Wise River	5-3-0-2	Beaverhead	II	C, P	50.00	3
Tie Creek	5-3-0-3	Silver Bow	II	C, P, FA	20.00	3
Hogback *	5-3-0-4	Beaverhead	II	SO	959.00	3
Beaverhead Rock *	5-3-0-5	Madison	II	SO	120.00	3
Pintalar Creek	5-3-0-6	Beaverhead	II	P, FA, (RP)	40.00	3
Bryant Creek	5-3-0-7	Beaverhead	II	C, P, FA	20.00	3
Calvert Creek	5-3-0-8	Deer Lodge	II	C, P, FA	20.00	3
Sawlog Creek	5-3-0-9	Deer Lodge	II	C, P, FA	160.00	2
Big Hole River Bridge	5-3-0-10	Deer Lodge & Beaverhead	II	C, P, FA	80.00	2 & 3
Melrose	5-3-0-11	Madison	II	C, P, FA	40.00	3
Moose Creek Site	5-3-0-12	Deer Lodge	II	C, P	160.00	2
Jerry Creek	5-3-0-15	Silver Bow	II	C	20.00	3
La Marche Creek	5-3-0-16	Deer Lodge	II	C, P	40.00	2

Dillon District (continued)

Site Name	BLM No.	County	ORRRC Class	Type of Use	Acreage	Planning Region
Swamp Creek	5-3-0-17	Beaverhead	II	C	40.00	3
Big Lake Creek	5-3-0-18	Beaverhead	II	C	40.00	3
MacLean Creek	5-3-1-1	Silver Bow	II	C, P	20.00	3
Beaver Pond	5-3-1-2	Silver Bow	II	C, P	10.00	3
Tucker Creek	5-3-1-3	Silver Bow	II	C, P	20.00	3
Sheep Creek Range Station	5-4-0-1	Beaverhead	II	C, P	20.00	3
Shearing Pen	5-4-0-2	Beaverhead	II	P	20.00	3
Badger Pass	5-4-0-3	Beaverhead	II	P, SO	15.00	3
Clark Canyon *	5-4-0-4	Beaverhead	II	F (RP)	360.00	3
Camp Fortunate *	5-4-0-5	Beaverhead	II	B, C, P	80.00	3
Shoshone Cave *	5-4-0-6	Beaverhead	II	P, SO	40.00	3
Trail Creek *	5-4-0-7	Beaverhead	II	C, P, SO	600.00	3
Willard's Pass *	5-4-0-8	Beaverhead	II	P, SO	320.00	3
Jones Creek	5-4-0-10	Beaverhead	II	C, P	30.00	3
Aspen Grove	5-4-0-11	Beaverhead	II	C, P	50.00	3
Alaska Basin	5-4-0-12	Beaverhead	II	C	30.00	3
Quarter Corner Picnic Site	5-4-0-14	Beaverhead	II	P, SO	20.00	3
Badger Peak Picnic Site	5-4-0-15	Beaverhead	II	P, SO	20.00	3

Dillon District (continued)

Site Name	BLM No.	County	ORRRC Class	Type of Use	Acreage	Planning Region
Canyon Ferry No. 1 *	5-5-0-1	Broadwater	II	FA, C, P	640.00	3
Canyon Ferry No. 2 *	5-5-0-2	Broadwater	II	FA, C, P	1,120.00	3
Canyon Ferry No. 3 *	5-5-0-3	Broadwater	II	FA, C, P	80.00	3
Winston Roadside Park *	5-5-0-4	Broadwater	II	P, RP	640.00	3
Townsend	5-5-0-5	Broadwater	II	FA, P, SO	153.00	3
Deep Creek *	5-5-0-6	Broadwater	II	FA, P	187.00	3
Greyson Creek *	5-5-0-7	Broadwater	II	FA, C, P	96.00	3
Dry Creek *	5-5-0-8	Broadwater	II	FA, C, P	20.00	3
Mammoth Spring *	5-5-0-9	Gallatin	II	FA, C, P	451.00	3
Lombard *	5-5-0-10	Gallatin & Broadwater	II	FA, C	174.00	3
Lone Pine	5-5-0-11	Broadwater	II	B, FA, C	320.00	3
Clarkston *	5-5-0-12	Broadwater	II	B, FA	47.00	3
Eustis, No. 1 *	5-5-0-13	Broadwater	II	B, C, FA, SO	129.00	3
Eustis, No. 2 *	5-5-0-14	Broadwater & Gallatin	II	FA, B, SO	297.00	3
Headwaters Monument *	5-5-0-15	Gallatin	II	FA	7.00	3
Three Forks	5-5-0-16	Gallatin	II	P, FA (RP)	16.00	3
Three Forks Overlook *	5-5-0-17	Broadwater	II	P, SO	411.00	3
Willow Creek *	5-5-0-18	Jefferson	II	B, FA, P	40.00	3

Dillon District (continued)

Site Name	BLM No.	County	ORRRC Class	Type of Use	Acreage	Planning Region
State Park *	5-5-0-19	Jefferson	II	C, FA, P	17.00	3
River Bend *	5-5-0-20	Jefferson	II	C, F, P	19.00	3
Canyon *	5-5-0-21	Jefferson	II	FA, P (RP)	17.00	3
South Boulder *	5-5-0-22	Jefferson & Madison	II	FA, C, P	164.00	3
Renova *	5-5-0-23	Jefferson & Madison	II	FA, C, P	179.00	3
Ringing Rocks	5-5-0-24	Jefferson	IV	Geol., C, P	160.00	3
Little Galena Gulch	5-5-1-1	Jefferson	II	C, FA, P	20.00	3
Galena Gulch	5-5-1-2	Jefferson	II	C, FA, P	15.00	3
Boulder Canyon	5-5-1-3	Jefferson	II	C, P	20.00	3
Buttermilk Jim Picnic Site	5-5-1-4	Jefferson	II	P, F, (RP)	10.00	3
River Side	5-5-1-5	Jefferson	II	FA, P	10.00	3
Merry Widow	5-5-1-6	Jefferson	II	C, FA, P	10.00	3

LEWISTOWN DISTRICT

Site Name	BLM No.	County	ORRRC Class	Type of Use	Acreage	Planning Region
Dauphin Rapids *	6-1-0-1	Fergus	VI	His.	275.00	4
Indian Graves *	6-1-0-2	Fergus	VI	Arch.	2,000.00 *	4
Powerplant Ferry Camp *	6-1-0-3	Fergus	VI	His.	400.00	4
Woodhawk *	6-1-0-4	Fergus	VI	His.	400.00	4
Limekiln Gulch	6-2-0-3	Fergus	II	C, P	460.00	4
Lincoln Gulch	6-2-0-4	Fergus	II	C, P	200.00	4
North Moccasin	6-2-0-5	Fergus	III	His., Sa, P	1,440.00 *	4
Roundup	6-2-0-6	Musselshell	II	C	480.00	5
Sage Creek	6-2-0-7	Garfield	II	C, P	80.00	7
Silver Mountain Ski Area	6-2-0-8	Fergus	III	P, Ski	520.00	4
Snowy Mountains	6-2-0-9	Fergus	III	C, H, P	800.00	4
Square Butte	6-2-0-10	Chouteau	VI	Geol.	1,946.53 *	4
Spotted Horse	6-2-1-1	Fergus	II	C	40.00	4
Cascade	6-3-0-1	Cascade	II	C, FA	120.00	4
Cascade Boat Site	6-3-0-2	Cascade	II	FA, B, C	207.61	4
Cascade Sheep Mountains	6-3-0-3	Cascade	III	H	4,000.00 *	4
Dry Fork	6-3-0-4	Cascade	II	FA, C	93.57	4

Lewistown District (continued)

Site Name	BLM No.	County	ORRRC Class	Type of Use	Acreage	Planning Region
Loma	6-3-0-5	Chouteau	II	F, H	48.46	4
Rock Creek	6-3-0-6	Fergus	II	C	240.00	4
Sheep Creek	6-3-0-7	Meagher	II	FA	79.21	4
Smith River (Blacktail)	6-3-0-8	Meagher	II	C	40.00	4
Smith River (Logan)	6-3-0-9	Meagher	II	C, FA	80.00	4
Smith River (Spring Creek)	6-3-0-10	Meagher	II	FA, C	160.00	4
South Fork (Musselshell)	6-3-0-11	Meagher	II	FA	40.00	4
Ulm	6-3-0-12	Cascade	II	FA	12.94	4
Windy Hollow Creek	6-3-0-13	Cascade	II	FA, H	160.00	4

* Delete from acreage

MISSOULA DISTRICT

Site Name	BLM No.	County	ORRRC Class	Type of Use	Acreage	Planning Region
Markham Mountain *	7-1-0-1	Powell	II	C, FA, P	40.00	2
Mineral Hill *	7-1-0-2	Powell	II	FA, P, (RP)	120.00	2
Blue Smoke *	7-1-0-3	Powell	II	C, F, P	80.00	2
Arrastra Creek *	7-1-0-4	Powell	II	C, P, FA	80.00	2
Patterson Prairie *	7-1-0-5	Powell	II	P, (RP)	40.00	2
Big Blackfoot *	7-1-0-6	Lewis & Clark	II	C, FA, P	560.00	4
Kleinschmidt Lake *	7-1-0-7	Powell	II	FA, P	160.00	2
Elk Creek	7-1-0-11	Missoula	II	C, FA, His., P	200.00	2
Garnet City	7-1-0-12	Granite	II	C, His., P	2,500.00	2
Southern Cross Springs	7-1-0-13	Granite	II	C, P., His.	40.00	2
Nine-Mile Prairie	7-1-0-14	Missoula	II	F, P, C, (WS)	40.00	2
Cramer Creek	7-1-0-15	Missoula	II	C, P	40.00	2
Wales Creek Warm Springs	7-1-0-16	Powell	II	C, P	640.00	2
Your Name Creek	7-1-0-17	Powell	II	C, P	100.00	2
Cap Sheaf	7-1-0-18	Granite	II	P, His.	4.00	2
Spruce Springs	7-1-0-19	Missoula & Granite	II	C, P, Arch. (organizational)	40.00	2
Mulkey Gulch	7-1-0-20	Granite	II	P, FA, (WS)	243.82	2

Missoula District (continued)

Site Name	BLM No.	County	ORRRC Class	Type of Use	Acreage	Planning Region
Bearmouth	7-1-0-21	Granite	II	C, P, FA, Swim	72.00	2
Rattler Gulch	7-1-0-22	Granite	II	FA, P	100.00	2
Turah	7-1-0-23	Missoula	II	P, (WS)	15.00	2
Bonner Mountain	7-1-0-24	Missoula	II	C, P, (WS)	40.00	2
Gallagher Creek	7-1-0-25	Powell	II	C, P, FA	40.00	2
Loner Cottonwood	7-1-0-26	Powell	II	C, F, P	120.00	2
Cottonwood	7-1-0-27	Powell	II	C, F, P	320.00	2
Upper Cottonwood	7-1-0-28	Powell	II	C, F, P	100.00	2
Blackfoot City	7-1-0-29	Powell	II	C, P, His.	100.00	2
Upper Willow Creek No. 1	7-1-0-30	Granite	II	C, P, FA	20.00	2
Upper Willow Creek No. 2	7-1-0-31	Granite	II	C, P	20.00	2
Rock Creek	7-1-0-32	Granite	II	FA, P	20.00	2
Montgomery Creek	7-1-0-33	Granite	II	C, F, P	15.00	2
Shively Creek Recreation Site	7-1-0-34	Granite	II	F, P	15.00	2
Boulder Creek	7-1-0-35	Granite	II	F, P	40.00	2
East Fork Rock Creek	7-1-0-36	Granite	II	F, P	20.00	2
Copper Creek	7-1-0-37	Granite	II	F, P	40.00	2
Fred Burr Creek	7-1-0-38	Granite	II	C, P, F	160.00	2

Missoula District (continued)

Site Name	BLM No.	County	ORRRC Class	Type of Use	Acreage	Planning Region
Smart Creek	7-1-0-39	Granite	II	F, P	20.00	2
Craig Island *	7-2-0-2	Lewis & Clark	II	C, P, FA	14.70	4
Hauser Lake	7-2-0-3	Lewis & Clark	II	C, P, F	200.87	4
Gates of the Mountains *	7-2-0-4	Lewis & Clark	II	SA	362.67	4
Rogers Pass Recreation Site	7-2-0-10	Lewis & Clark	II	C, H, HA, P	1,040.00	4

* Delete from acreage

SUMMARY

No.	District Name	Total Acres	No. Sites - ORRRC Class II	III	IV	VI	Total No. Sites
1	Malta	2,501	11	1	-	3	15
2/3	Miles City	3,536	21	-	1	-	22
4	Billings	2,206	24	-	-	2	26
5	Dillon	9,731	83	-	-	-	83
6	Lewistown	4,937*	17	4	-	5	26
7	Missoula	7,844	40	-	-	-	40
	TOTAL	30,755	196	5	1	10	212

Planning Region	Total Acres	No. Sites - ORRRC Class II	III	IV	VI	Total No. Sites
2	5,765	40**	-	-	-	40
3	9,959	85**	-	-	-	85
4	8,376	26	4	-	6	36
5	1,929	18	-	-	2	20
6	1,316	9	1	1	2	13
7	3,410	15	-	-	-	15
TOTAL	30,755	193 1/	5	1	10	209 1/

* Does not include 6-1-0-2, 6-2-0-10, 6-3-0-3.

** Big Hole River Bridge (5-3-0-11) included in both #2 and #3.

1/ Does not include the South Dakota sites listed in the district table.

NUMBERING SYSTEM - BLM RECREATION INVENTORY

Montana

The numbering system used to identify and control the recreation inventory is a standardized statewide system. The system was designed to provide a maximum amount of identification while contributing a minimum amount of confusion. Each 4-digit number identifies the BLM District and the component subdivisions of the inventory; complex, area, site. For example:

0	-	0	-	0	-	0
District		Complex		Area		Site

Montana BLM Districts and corresponding numbers:

Malta	- 1
Miles City	- 2 and 3 (written 2/3)
Billings	- 4
Dillon	- 5
Lewistown	- 6
Missoula	- 7

In practice, the identification number becomes more meaningful if read from right to left:

Number	Read as
1-1-0-0	Recreation Complex one, Malta District
5-1-4-0	Recreation Area 4, Complex one, Dillon District
5-3-1-3	Recreation Site 3, Area one, Complex 3, Dillon District
5-0-1-0	Recreation Area 1, no designated Complex, Dillon District
1-0-0-4	Recreation Site 4, no designated Area or Complex, Malta District
7-1-0-9T	Transfer tract 9, no designated Area, Complex 1, Missoula District. All tracts which are designated for jurisdictional transfer or have been transferred contain a "T".

All of the inventory forms are keyed to the base map by the identification number. Thus, if you are interested in a particular area of the State, the corresponding inventory forms can be readily identified.

THE NORTHWEST REGION
(Planning Region 1)

Encompassed in this planning region are the state's four northwestern counties--Flathead, Lake, Lincoln and Sanders. It is one of the smaller planning regions including 13,154 square miles or about nine percent of the state's total area. Public landownership is characteristic throughout the Northwest--the bulk of the area is included in several large tracts of public land. Among them are Glacier National Park, the Flathead, Lolo, Kootenai, and Kaniksu National Forests (the latter two of which overlap into adjacent parts of Idaho) and several national wildlife refuges (including the National Bison Range), as well as considerable acreage of state lands under State Forest and Fish and Game Department jurisdiction. Of the remaining privately owned and trust land, much is included in the Flathead Indian Reservation.

Northwestern Montana, like the adjoining sections of Idaho on the west and British Columbia to the north, and for that matter, all of western Montana, is mountainous in character. Here the dominating mountain ranges--part of the great Rocky Mountain System--trend northwest-southeast and are separated by basins and elongated valleys. One of the largest of these basins is occupied by Flathead Lake--one of the largest natural lakes in the Pacific Northwest. This is a region, as well, of forests and extensive stands of coniferous trees cloak the countryside.

The Northwest is richly endowed with recreational resources. The combination of scenic glaciated mountains, extensive forests, and abundant water in combination with pleasant summer weather conditions makes this

one of the more popular vacation destinations in the state. In winter conditions are favorable for winter sports and the region enjoys the advantage of a long season.

Several areas of particular recreational significance (Impact Areas - see appendix) which function as destinations for visitors and residents alike can be identified in this region. Outstanding among them, of course, is Glacier National Park (Class 1), but also important (all Class 2) are the Big Mountain Ski Area, the Cabinet, and Bob Marshall Wilderness Areas, Flathead and Whitefish Lakes. It is anticipated that, when completed, the reservoir created by Libby Dam will be a similar impact area (Class 2). Several other impact areas--these for the most part represent important intervening opportunities for the traveler--include the National Bison Range (Class 3), Thompson Falls and Flathead Lake State Parks, (both Class 4). Finally, the region includes a number of lesser impact areas which, for the most part, service the traveling public (Class 5, i.e., wayside picnic and camping areas).

POPULATION AND OUT-OF-STATE VISITATIONS

The four-county area of the northwestern planning region included a resident population of 65,486 in 1960. This was classified as predominantly rural (nearly 75 percent) and only one community--Kalispell--numbered over 10,000. In 1970 it is anticipated that the region's population will grow to 70,082 and five years later it is expected to reach 75,795. By 1975 two cities will have populations in excess of 10,000--Kalispell (23,800) and Libby (10,500).

A large proportion of Montana's out-of-state visitors enter or pass through this region. Thus, rather high "exposures" to the non-resident traveler are experienced particularly along the approaches to Glacier National Park and in the park itself. [1]The city of Kalispell for example, is "exposed" to 38.5 percent of Montana's out-of-state visitors. Similarly, high exposures are experienced along the length of U.S. Highway 10A as it crosses the region. (Thompson Falls has an exposure to nearly a quarter of Montana's out-of-state guests).

It must also be recognized that residents of northern Idaho (the Coeur d' Alene area) and eastern Washington (especially the Spokane urban area) have relatively easy access to this part of Montana. The same is true, of course, with respect to residents in adjacent parts of Montana and ease of access is a particularly important factor when considered in relation to the city of Missoula which lies but a short distance from the region's southern limit.

PREFACE TO TABLES ON SUPPLY, DEMANDS AND NEEDS FOR RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The accompanying tables for each of the seven districts will show in a general way the relative supply, demand and need for a given recreational activity for the district as a whole. Since the totals are obtained by applying a formula to the population figures, the result implies a degree of precision which is not intended. In actual usage, the sums will be rounded.

1. Of an expected visitation totalling approximately 900,000 for the 1965 season in Glacier National Park, it is estimated that over 80 percent of the visitations (or more than 720,000) will be from out-of-state residents. Source: Telephone conversation - Glacier Park personnel.

The needs as shown in the tables should be regarded as minimum rather than maximum inasmuch as they are based on participation rates (see appendix) which are generally increasing. More work needs to be done to determine the relative accuracy of the rates for specific activities and particularly as they apply to Montana. Computation of needs cannot always be based on participation rates only since occasionally it may be found justifiable to develop resources of outstanding recreational value even though computed or estimated needs are already being met.

There are several kinds of information which the tables do not show, all of which are important considerations in determining whether recreational needs are being fulfilled. Geographic location, accessibility and quality of the facility all must be known before a final assessment can be made as to the adequacy of the recreation resource.

As the tables show, the private sector has made important and welcome contributions to the supply of outdoor recreation facilities available to the general public. While the quantity of the facilities is often considerable, public planning agencies nevertheless must remain cognizant of their obligation to provide, in reasonable amount, permanent access to outdoor recreation for current and particularly future generations.

Updated Tabular Information

The tabular summaries were prepared originally in 1965 during the initial draft of the Statewide Plan. The tables as shown have been updated in 1966 with the addition of information on the private sector and by incorporating the increase in supply during the past year which was provided by the state agencies.

For a number of activities such as pleasure driving, sightseeing, walking, etc., the tables do not show a source of supply of facilities since there was no adequate means of inventorying for this version of the Plan. In many instances of course, there is a substantial or even adequate supply of facilities or resources for these activities. These recreational pursuits were included in the listing in recognition of the fact that they are among the numerous outdoor activities of legitimate concern to the Land and Water Conservation Fund program. As indicated in the action program, not all activities will share the same priority for funding, however.

As a study of the tables will indicate, it is assumed that the demand for swimming is largely to be met by the provision of modern pool facilities, rather than depending upon the swimming activity afforded by lakes and streams. Present-day standards for sanitation, safety, accessibility and comfort virtually preclude the use of natural bodies of water to satisfy the intensive demands related to this activity. Further, the aspects of training and safety instruction, particularly for the younger age groups, is more readily available with the supervised facility of the average municipal pool. A longer season is possible with the heated pool, an important factor where the climate tends to limit the period of time for outdoor swimming and where the water temperatures of lakes and/or rivers is considerably lower than is desirable or comfortable.

A certain amount of swimming will, of course, take place at the various natural and man-made impoundments, varying with the relative desirability and location of the areas. Usually this will be associated with other recreational activities such as camping, picnicking and water skiing and as such may be viewed as a secondary, but important, added benefit to the main activity.

For the out-of-state visitors, the demand for swimming is thought to be more or less incidental to other recreational pursuits, such as sightseeing, camping, etc., rather than being a specific objective in itself. For the present, it is thought that the swimming needs generated by the non-resident will be accommodated largely by the resorts and lodges, hotel and motel pools, public and private beaches and, to a limited degree, the municipal pools developed for local use. However, out-of-state visitation is particularly high in some regions and local agencies may wish to plan for this in their public swimming facilities.

Standards

Generally, the standards used in determining needs are in close harmony with those suggested and used by the National Recreation Association, with appropriate adjustments and judgments made for Montana conditions. Standards, even while being used, will be undergoing continuous reappraisal and as new ones are developed, they will be employed in assessment of supply and needs.

A detailed explanation of the standards used for the various recreation activities is given in the Appendix, pages 206 through 208.

Attention is called to the standards on picnicking and camping in regard to total estimated acreage needed. Needs are indicated with reference to the developed portions only of the picnic and camping areas and do not provide for buffer zones which might be desirable, or for the inclusion of additional land of purely aesthetic value which would increase the recreation experience of either of these activities. While the spacing standards (6 picnic tables per acre or 4 campsites per acre) provide a certain amount of buffering, this should not preclude the acquisition of additional land which preserves the quality of the outdoor activity.

SUPPLY, DEMAND AND NEEDS

The accompanying tables (tables 10 and 11) present data on supply, demand, and needs for the Northwestern Region. For an explanation of the procedures employed in compiling these data, the reader is referred to the Plan's appendix.

The tables are revealing of the relationship between the present supply of facilities and resources and anticipated demands for the same facilities and resources in 1970 and 1975. Perhaps the most significant conclusion to be drawn from even a cursory examination of the data is that the overall supply of facilities is generally exceeded by the anticipated demands for these types of facilities. It is a need for the development of additional facilities that is most evident in the Northwest and this same need, as will be shown in the following pages, appears repeatedly as the various planning regions are analyzed. This is not to say however, that adequate land is currently available for the development of needed facilities. Easily accessible and suitable sites for recreational uses are, in many cases, presently unavailable to the general public and it is anticipated that the acquisition of land or interests in land will be required. Certainly additional water access is a need.

In addition to these more general conclusions, comments relating to many of the activities are merited. Attention is drawn to the relationship between supply and demand and the resultant implication for action.

Swimming

There is an apparent unfulfilled demand for swimming facilities in the region which, expressed in terms of pool space, totals slightly over 6,000 square feet. Despite the numerous lakes and streams in these northwest counties, the water temperatures render them generally unsuitable other than for a very limited period of time, thus the needs should be met almost entirely with modern swimming pool facilities.

The private sector contributes a supply of 2,400 square feet of pool space, all of which is located in Flathead County.

A very high rate of visitation from out-of-state should be given consideration by both the public agencies and the private sector in plans for future developments.

Pleasure Driving

The demand for pleasure driving will likely be satisfied to a large extent by the existing highways and secondary roads which traverse the region and which afford the opportunity for viewing unusually fine scenery as well as wildlife.

Walking for Pleasure

The extensive amounts of public lands afford a potentially adequate supply of resources for walking despite the lack of specific trails in many instances. When an inventory is made of the trails supplied by the Federal agencies, it is expected that this will indicate a quantity nearly approximating demand. It is likely that there will be some problems remaining in regard to accessibility and location, however.

Playground Activities

Since the demand for this type of facility stems from the needs of the very young, it follows that it must be supplied close to home. Thus, while

the supply afforded by the private sector is valuable, it fails to meet the needs in terms of small neighborhood playfields.

Sightseeing

The demand for sightseeing, as for pleasure driving, is expected to be largely satisfied by the existing combination of roads and scenery of the region. It is noteworthy that the private sector affords a portion of the supply in this region.

Picnicking

Picnicking is among the more popular activities. While the supply is apparently more than adequate to the demand, it does not necessarily follow that the existing facilities for both the public and private sectors are in all cases up to standards and expectations associated with the outstanding natural environment of this region. Potentially fine sites, when properly developed, could generate a demand which is far in excess of that normally associated with picnicking in less outstanding areas.

A reasonable share of the total supply should be provided in proximity to the major and secondary highways.

Fishing

The Northwest Region presents a particularly important fishery. It not only contains most of Montana's lowland lakes, but with Flathead Lake, it presents a major fishing attraction in one of the largest freshwater bodies of water west of the Mississippi River.

Fishing opportunities vary from the taking of trout, kokanee and bass in the many lakes, streams and rivers of the valleys to wilderness type fishing in high mountain lakes and streams where the native cutthroat trout is prized.

While the publicly owned resources which supply fishing have not been inventoried in terms of activity days for this report, it is estimated that the current demand is being generally met in this region. It is noted that the private sector makes a fair amount of fishing available through their resources.

A continuation of the acquisition of key areas in the fishing access program is felt to be very important.

Bicycling

While there is a latent demand for bicycling, apparently little or no facilities exist for the safe pursuit of this activity. Bicycle paths, from which vehicular traffic is excluded, are needed.

Boating

The numerous, excellent lakes and streams and their ease of accessibility make this a "boater's paradise." In this respect the region serves as a model for the determination of demand and supply for boating since it indicates what actual conditions would be when boaters are able to participate readily in a favored pastime. Since the "demand" for boating is meaningless when there are no natural resources to help fulfill this need, the needs for the other regions were adjusted for their respective conditions in terms of supply of water resources.

The demand for boating was expressed in terms of the number of ramp locations necessary to handle the number of boats per day. It should be noted that the ramps will vary in number of lanes necessary at different locations to serve the demand at a particular site. It follows that during the selection and construction of a ramp site, the expanding need for additional lanes should be given a great deal of consideration.

As is well known, the increasing demand for boating reflects one of the most rapidly expanding recreation activities in the nation. Consequently, current standards need constant revision and for this region particularly, the out-of-state visitation is of major significance in a determination of this kind.

Camping

Camping is an especially popular activity in this Northwest Region of lakes, mountains and streams, perhaps more so than in other regions of the state. Thus, while the demand appears to be met in terms of numbers, it remains to be determined whether the existing supply is adequate with reference to convenience and location. Of the supply, 1,285 sites are made available by the private sector. The Federal agencies contribute the major portion of the public agencies' share. It appears that their rather extensive acreage may as yet be partially undeveloped.

In a region of superb natural resource attractions, the quality of the environment will generate a rather special demand which may not fit into the "formula" approach in determining whether needs are being met.

Sport Events

While demand exists for the opportunity to attend sporting events, the provision for spectators' facilities presently has a very low priority rating within the scope of the Land and Water Conservation Fund program. (The priority schedule does however, provide for facilities for actual participation in various sports.)

Horseback Riding, Nature Walks and Hiking

These are typical of activities for which there is a relatively large unfulfilled demand and for which there is apparently little in the way of

specific facilities, with the exception of the trails which are provided by the Forest Service.

Nature Walks, for the purposes of this report, are considered to be trails or paths designed specifically to show particular items of interest in the field of natural history, preferably interpreted for the benefit of the visitors.

Hiking is described as a walk of considerable extent, often lasting up to a day or more and which probably necessitates some personal equipment or accoutrements to make the trip. A hiking trail may or may not have sanitary facilities in conjunction with it.

Water Skiing

The demand for this activity is assumed to be fulfilled in the existing lakes and streams of the regions, although suitable ramps and parking facilities associated with this may not be existing at a given desired location.

Hunting

Hunting has long been a major fall activity in this region. Whitetail deer are sought from wooded valley floors to the mountain canyons of the area. Wilderness type big game hunting, with opportunities for such species as elk, moose, mule deer, grizzly bear, mountain goats and big horn sheep provide the objective of many hikes and pack trips into the back country.

Although a complete assessment of the supply and demand for this important activity was not available for this version of the Plan, it is apparent that in general the demands are being met through the opportunities afforded on both the public and private lands.

Sailing and Canoeing

As with hunting, a complete assessment was not available on supply and demand. However, the water resources of the region are likely adequate for current demands. Necessary facilities may not exist in the desired quantities and locations and as such, a part of the needs are not being fulfilled.

Mountain Climbing

The rather limited demand for this activity, plus its dependence upon a special kind of natural resources removes it from the realm of high priority in the program schedule until the larger, more broadly-based needs are somewhat more closely met.

Snow Skiing

While the demand for snow skiing is usually associated with the ski lifts and tows, etc., it should be recognized that a considerable amount of this activity can take place upon lands even though they are not thus equipped. The special facilities for skiing are normally on the costly side and consequently, public agencies commonly do not furnish anything above and beyond the basic natural resource for the activity. As evidenced by the tables, the private sector has provided the major source of supply in this region for this activity.

Golf

Despite the popularity of golf and the added incentive for golfing in the surroundings available in this region, the provision for this facility is limited somewhat on the part of the public agencies because of the relatively high cost of the initial development. The somewhat higher cost of maintenance, together with the comparatively fewer number of persons served at a given time, are further considerations for public agencies

contemplating development of this kind. Golf demands are increasing however, and further work needs to be done in assessing its place relative to all other outdoor recreation pursuits.

The private sector has by far fulfilled most of the golfing demands for this region.

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 10 District #1

1970	Swimming (Sq.Ft.)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres Playfields)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (No.Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)
Demand									
Resident	10,109	404,373	297,148	88	220,759	398	66	132,857	127,549
Out of State	5,838		27,143		831,280	165	28	15,013	
Total	15,947	404,373	324,291	88	1,052,039	563	94	147,870	127,549
Supply									
Federal				1		236	47		
State						181	104		
Local	7,500			2		20	4		
Private	2,400		270,000	15	51,780	314	51	99,640	
Total	9,900		270,000	18	51,780	751	206	99,640	
Needs									
Total Demand	15,947	404,373	324,291	88	1,052,039	563	94	147,870	127,549
Recorded Supply	9,900		270,000	18	51,780	751	206	99,640	
Calculated Needs	6,047	404,373	54,291	70	1,000,259			48,230	127,549

DEMAND, SUPPLY, NEEDS TABLE 10 District #1

1970	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)
Demand									
Resident	1,720	43	390	90	77,090	67,279	53,963	44,152	41,348
Out of State	200	5	2,240	567	25,023	36,143	115,314	43,443	1,737
Total	1,920	48	2,630	657	102,113	103,422	169,277	87,595	43,085
Supply									
Federal	209	5	1,141	1,190					
State	260	13	224	51					
Local	10	1	10						
Private	420	21	1,285	120	14,000	14,750		1,500	13,755
Total	899	40	2,660	1,361	14,000	14,750		1,500	13,755
Needs									
Total Demand	1,920	48	2,630	657	102,113	103,422	169,277	87,595	43,085
Recorded Supply	899	40	2,660	1,361	14,000	14,750		1,500	13,755
Calculated Needs	1,021	8			88,113	88,672	169,277	86,095	29,330

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 10 District #1

1970	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golfing (18 Holes /25M)	
Demand									
Resident	18,221	60,270	5,606	4,906	3,504	28,033		3	
Out of State		7,810							
Total	18,221	68,080	5,606	4,906	3,504	28,033		3	
Supply									
Federal									
State									
Local								1	
Private		11,220	2,500			25,200		4	
Total		11,220	2,500			25,200		5	
Needs									
Total Demand	18,221	68,080	5,606	4,906	3,504	28,033		3	
Recorded Supply		11,220	2,500			25,200		5	
Calculated Needs	18,221	56,860	3,106	4,906	3,504	2,833			

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 11

District #1

1975	Swimming (Sq.Ft.)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres Playfields)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (No.Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)
Demand									
Resident	11,875	458,560	335,015	95	252,398	449	75	145,525	137,947
Out of State	7,576		38,181		1,178,889	206	34	17,832	
Total	19,451	458,560	373,196	95	1,431,187	655	109	163,357	137,947
Supply									
Federal				1		236	47		
State						181	104		
Local	7,500			2		20	4		
Private	2,400		270,000	15	51,780	314	51	99,640	
Total	9,900		270,000	18	51,780	751	206	99,640	
Needs									
Total Demand	19,451	458,560	373,196	95	1,431,187	655	109	163,357	137,947
Recorded Supply	9,900		270,000	18	51,780	751	206	99,640	
Calculated Needs	9,551	458,560	103,196	77	1,379,407			63,717	137,947

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 11

District #1

1975	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)	Camping & Trailer (Spaces	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)
Demand									
Resident	2,000	50	440	100	86,407	75,795	61,394	52,299	51,541
Out of State	280	7	2,540	667	33,022	42,929	158,919	61,917	2,476
Total	2,280	57	2,980	767	119,429	118,724	220,313	114,216	54,017
Supply									
Federal	209	5	1,141	1,190					
State	260	13	224	51					
Local	10	1	10						
Private	420	21	1,285	120	14,000	14,750		1,500	13,755
Total	899	40	2,660	1,361	14,000	14,750		1,500	13,755
Needs									
Total Demand	2,280	57	2,980	767	119,429	118,724	220,313	114,216	54,017
Recorded Supply	899	40	2,660	1,361	14,000	14,750		1,500	13,755
Calculated Needs	1,381	17	320		105,429	103,974	220,313	112,716	40,262

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 11 District #1

1975	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golfing (18 Holes/ 25M)	
Demand									
Resident	21,222	64,426	6,065	5,306	3,790	30,318		3	
Out of State		10,100							
Total	21,222	74,526	6,065	5,306	3,790	30,318		3	
Supply									
Federal									
State									
Local								1	
Private		11,220	2,500			25,200		4	
Total		11,220	2,500			25,200		5	
Needs									
Total Demand	21,222	74,526	6,065	5,306	3,790	30,318		3	
Recorded Supply		11,220	2,500			25,200		5	
Calculated Needs	21,222	63,306	3,565	5,306	3,790	5,118			

Table 12

INVENTORY OF EXISTING OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN PLANNING REGION 1
ACREAGES BY LEVEL OF ADMINISTRATION, FOR LAND AND WATER, AND BY CLASSIFICATION

Level of Administration	Total Acreage*	Land Acreage	Water Acreage	Acreages by BOR Classification					
				Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
Federal	5,420,395	5,361,121	56,675	15	60,833	4,091,953	128,285	1,139,309	
State	291,016	288,136	1,241		610	290,406			
Local	70	70			70				
Total	5,711,481	5,649,327	57,916	15	61,513	4,382,359	128,285	1,139.309	

* In instances where the total acreage shown exceeds the total land and water acreage the difference can be accounted for by acres of permanent wetlands.

Table 13

INVENTORY OF IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN PLANNING REGION 1
ACREAGES BY LEVEL OF ADMINISTRATION, FOR LAND AND WATER, AND BY CLASSIFICATION

Level of Administration	Number of Sites	Total Acreage*	Land Acreage*	Water Acreage*	Acreages by BOR Classification					
					Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
Federal										
State	7	147	147			122	25			
Local	1	300	300			300				
Total	8	447	447			422	25			

* In many instances known potential sites have been reported but no acreage estimate was provided. The acreage figures in this table therefore do not include estimates for those sites. In instances where the total acreage shown exceeds the total land and water acreage the difference can be accounted for by acres of permanent wetlands.

THE WEST CENTRAL REGION
(Planning Region 2)

The six county area which comprises the West Central Region is similar in many respects to the Northwest. Both in size and physical character the regions are somewhat alike, and in both, publicly owned lands account for a large share of the total acreage.

The region's 11,028 square mile area is predominantly mountainous, although here the parallel pattern of ranges and valleys which characterizes the Northwest is absent. Instead, a somewhat irregular arrangement of rugged mountain ranges and interspersed basins and valley is encoun tered. As had been noted, much of this forested mountain country is publicly owned and is included in several national forests.

As is also true of the Northwest Region, the West Central Region is relatively well endowed with favorable settings for outdoor recreation activities. Among the more noteworthy are the Selway-Bitterroot and Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness Areas, and the Mission Mountains Primitive Area (all class 5); the Seeley Lake and Georgetown Lake areas and the region's many camping, fishing and picnicking opportunities on a variety of smaller lakes, streams and rivers. It should also be noted that four of the state's ski centers are located in the region.

POPULATION AND OUT-OF-STATE VISITATION

In 1960 the population of the West Central Region (Deer Lodge, Granite, Mineral, Missoula, Powell and Ravalli Counties) numbered nearly 90,000. Slightly more than half of this total was classified as

urban and Missoula alone accounted for almost a third of the regions' total population. Anaconda, with a 1960 population of 12,054, is the only other community of more than 10,000 residents.

By 1970, the population of the West Central Region will slightly exceed 100,000. In another five years, the total will have climbed another 13,000 and by that time (1975) it is predicted that the Missoula urban area's population will number about 50,000. The Anaconda urban area, by 1975, will continue to be the region's only other center with a population in excess of 10,000. By 1975 it will total about 17,000.

Even a quick glance at a highway map will indicate that this is a part of the state through which many of Montana's out-of-state visitors pass. Missoula is the focus of transportation routes and through it pass major north-south and east-west highways. That this is in fact, the case is well illustrated by the exposure indices of several of the region's communities. Missoula is highest with an index of nearly 40 (second highest in the state) while that of Drummond (on Interstate Route 90 in Granite County) is 27.5 and that of Garrison (only a short distance to the east on the same highway) is 23.2.

SUPPLY, DEMAND AND NEEDS

Many of the general comments relative to supply, demand and needs in the Northwest Region apply here as well. Certainly the need for additional facilities is clearly evident when the accompanying tables are examined.

Attention is directed to page 44 for background material on the tables prepared for each of the regions, including those following on pages 64 to 66. A brief narrative discussion dealing with supply, demand and needs with resultant implications for action for each of the major activities is presented here. In some instances a more complete discussion of an activity may be found in the Region 1 narratives.

Swimming

Generally, the same conditions apply to Region 2 as Region 1 in regard to the use of lakes and streams for satisfying swimming demand. Water temperatures are likewise cold in this region and consequently, the demand should probably be filled by modern pool facilities. The generous supply available from the private sector, while doing much to alleviate vacation type demands, must, nevertheless, be reviewed in terms of convenience of access for school age children and young people.

Pleasure Driving

It is not contemplated that any additional provisions will be made for pleasure driving in the near future inasmuch as the existing highways and secondary roads already afford excellent opportunities for this activity. This does not preclude a provision for a very special drive which would be of value not only to residents, but to the visitors from out-of-state as well.

Walking for Pleasure - Sightseeing

Because of the amount of public lands in the region, there is presumably an adequate supply of the natural resources necessary for

these activities. Although a number of trails do exist on these lands, this would not preclude development of additional ones in view of the potential on many of the areas of outstanding scenic value.

Playgrounds

It appears from an examination of the regional tables that approximately 62 acres of playground should be added to the existing supply by the year 1970. Facilities of this type must be provided in close proximity to the origin of demand, thus the municipalities commonly assume the responsibilities for these facilities.

Picnicking

Though the demands for picnicking are apparently close to fulfillment, the attractive environment of this region may well have a potential for additional sites of such outstanding value that they would be justified for development even though they were over and above what was "needed".

Fishing

Fishing is a dominant outdoor activity in this region and this in turn has an effect on the demand for facilities for such related pursuits as boating and camping. As a result, planning agencies may be faced with conditions which require the provisions for facilities in quantities and locations which are above and beyond the "normal" demands. Also, this could generate a need for a type of facility which may not have to be of a standard of the kind usually provided.

Bicycling

While facilities (trails free of vehicular traffic) apparently are negligible for bicycling at present, the demand (generated to some degree by the particular environment of the region) should result in some rather outstanding developments for this type of activity in the future.

Boating

Since there are far fewer lakes in this region than the Northwest Region, this will limit the demand for boat ramp locations. The nature of the streams in the region is such that the lighter boats and rubber rafts are predominant in use, again lessening the demand for boat ramps as compared to lakes with larger craft. The number of ramps needed was estimated to be twenty-five, with thirty as an upper limit. It should be noted that the figure was not derived from a formula as such, but from a knowledgeable evaluation of the region by personnel with long experience in the field.

Camping

Camping is popular as evidenced by the supply available from the federal agencies and the private sector. Little is known about the supply from the private sector and as such, it must be evaluated in terms of accessibility, location and quality before a determination is made on its adequacy. It would appear that a portion of the federal agency acreage may be as yet undeveloped. Acquisition for campground use in this region might well include additional lands for

purely aesthetic purposes, as well as for buffering of the developed area itself.

Sports Events

This type of activity is perhaps best served by the private sector inasmuch as it tends more to the spectator's rather than the participant's purusits. The contribution by the private sector to the supply is an especial benefit in this instance.

Horseback Riding, Nature Walks, Hiking and Hunting

These activities have a somewhat common denominator in the region in that the public lands contain a vast potential for supplying needs of this type. Further, these activities have a common need for a basic road, trail or circulatory system and in that sense might function somewhat interdependently with one another.

Water Skiing and Sailing

While there is a demand for these types of activities, with undoubtedly greater emphasis on the former than the latter, the natural resources of the region do not as readily lend themselves to this activity as for example Region 1 in the Flathead Lake area. Salmon and Seeley Lake again are the focus for the activities and the demand is expressed in the need for ramps and docks, etc. The presence or availability of these recreational pursuits will then tend to increase the demands on related facilities such as those of camping and picnicking.

While the expressed demand for canoeing is not large, the streams

and rivers of the region afford excellent opportunities for this and consequently should be given consideration in recreational development.

Skiing and Winter Sports

There are four ski centers in this region -- Lookout Pass (very near the Montana-Idaho boundary on U.S. Highway 10). Wraith Hill (west of Anaconda), Marshall Mountain and Snow Bowl (both in the Missoula area). The Snow Bowl Ski Area is the largest of the four. While none of these centers accommodate out-of-state visitors to the same degree as does Big Mountain in the northwest, they are nevertheless of major importance to the region's inhabitants. Facilities for the enjoyment of the out-of-doors during the winters are of great importance.

A standard Olympic style luge run has been constructed in the Lolo Creek area southwest of Missoula. This is the first such development in the United States and is expected to play an important part by adding this new and interesting winter sport to those available in the West and also for training facilities for Olympic teams. Opportunities for snowplay, that is, tobogganing, sledding and related activities are more widespread and are usually independent of specific facilities. However, where the provision of facilities for other winter sports activities is necessary -- as for example, skating rinks, these needs must be satisfied.

Golf

The climate and surroundings are conducive to golfing as is evidenced by the supply of golf courses available from the private sector. The needs are apparently being met for the present in this instance.

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 14 District #2

1970	Swimming (Sq.Ft.)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres Playfields)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (No.Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)
Demand									
Resident	14,468	578,817	425,337	125	315,992	569	95	191,602	182,574
Out of State	7,703		51,696		1,413,234	280	47	25,524	
Total	22,171	578,817	477,033	125	1,729,226	849	142	217,126	182,574
Supply									
Federal				3		248	41		
State						124	43		
Local	7,100			60		123	21		
Private	10,400				5,610	141	21	9,260	
Total	17,500			63	5,610	636	126	9,260	
Needs									
Total Demand	22,171	578,817	477,033	125	1,729,226	849	142	217,126	182,574
Recorded Supply	17,500			63	5,610	636	126	9,260	
Calculated Needs	4,671	578,817	477,033	62	1,723,616	213	16	207,866	182,574

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 14 District #2

1970	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)
Demand									
Resident	891	22	450	112	110,347	96,303	77,242	63,198	59,186
Out of State	149	4	3,600	900	42,540	61,445	196,033	73,852	2,954
Total	1,040	26	4,050	1,012	152,877	157,748	273,275	137,050	62,140
Supply									
Federal	32	1	353	157					
State	70	2	93	49					
Local									
Private	180	9	473	50	210,000	5,325			1,590
Total	282	12	919	256	210,000	5,325			1,590
Needs									
Total Demand	1,040	26	4,050	1,012	152,877	157,748	273,275	137,050	62,140
Recorded Supply	282	12	919	256	210,000	5,325			1,590
Calculated Needs	758	14	3,131	756		152,423	273,275	137,050	60,550

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 14 District #2

1970	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golfing (18 Holes/ 25M)	
Demand									
Resident	26,082	86,270	8,026	7,122	5,015	40,127		4	
Out of State		8,918							
Total	26,082	95,188	8,026	7,122	5,015	40,127		4	
Supply									
Federal									
State									
Local									
Private		10,875				32,296		8	
Total		10,875				32,296		8	
Needs									
Total Demand	26,082	95,188	8,026	7,122	5,015	40,127		4	
Recorded Supply		10,875				32,296		8	
Calculated Needs	26,082	84,313	8,026	7,122	5,015	7,831			

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 15 District #2

1975	Swimming (Sq.Ft.)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres Playfields)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (No.Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)
Demand									
Resident	17,756	685,688	500,950	142	377,412	672		217,608	206,272
Out of State	12,880		64,909		1,807,631	351		30,314	
Total	30,636	685,688	565,859	142	2,185,043	1,023	171	247,922	206,272
Supply									
Federal				3		248	41		
State						124	43		
Local	7,100			60		123	21		
Private	10,400				5,610	141	21	9,260	
Total	17,500			63	5,610	636	126	9,260	
Needs									
Total Demand	30,636	685,688	565,859	142	2,185,043	1,023	171	247,922	206,272
Recorded Supply	17,500			63	5,610	636	126	9,260	
Calculated Needs	13,136	685,688	565,859	79	2,179,433	387	45	238,662	206,272

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 15 District #2

1975	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)
Demand									
Resident	1,080	27	530	132	129,205	113,337	91,856	78,202	77,069
Out of State	200	5	4,200	1,050	56,138	72,980	270,162	105,258	4,211
Total	1,280	32	4,730	1,182	185,343	186,317	362,018	183,460	81,280
Supply									
Federal	32	1	353	157					
State	70	2	93	49					
Local									
Private	180	9	473	50	210,000	5,325			1,590
Total	282	12	919	256	210,000	5,325			1,590
Needs									
Total Demand	1,280	32	4,730	1,182	185,343	186,317	362,018	183,460	81,280
Recorded Supply	282	12	919	256	210,000	5,325			1,590
Calculated Needs	998	20	3,811	926		180,992	362,018	183,460	79,690

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 15 District #2

1975	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golfing (18 Hole/ 25M)	
Demand									
Resident	31,734	96,337	9,066	7,932	5,666	45,334		5	
Out of State		10,300							
Total	31,734	106,637	9,066	7,932	5,666	45,334		5	
Supply									
Federal									
State									
Local									
Private		10,875				32,296		8	
Total		10,875				32,296		8	
Needs									
Total Demand	31,734	106,637	9,066	7,932	5,666	45,334		5	
Recorded Supply		10,875				32,296		8	
Calculated Needs	31,734	95,762	9,066	7,932	5,666	13,038			

Table 16

INVENTORY OF EXISTING OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN PLANNING REGION 2
ACREAGES BY LEVEL OF ADMINISTRATION, FOR LAND AND WATER, AND BY CLASSIFICATION

Level of Administration	Total Acreage*	Land Acreage	Water Acreage	Acreages by BOR Classification					
				Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
Federal	3,585,746	3,463,775	13,612		128,229	2,973,249	74,017	410,247	4
State	197,718	195,532	2,065		1,673	196,044			1
Local	376	374	2	56	274	46			
Total	3,783,840	3,659,681	15,679	56	130,176	3,169,339	74,017	410,247	5

* In instances where the total acreage shown exceeds the total land and water acreage the difference can be accounted for by acres of permanent wetlands.

Table 17

INVENTORY OF IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN PLANNING REGION 2
ACREAGES BY LEVEL OF ADMINISTRATION, FOR LAND AND WATER, AND BY CLASSIFICATION

Level of Administration	Number of Sites	Total Acreage*	Land Acreage*	Water Acreage*	Acreages by BOR Classification					
					Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
Federal										
State	6	20	20			15				5
Local	1	75	75			75				
Total	7	95	95			90				5

* In many instances known potential sites have been reported but no acreage estimate was provided. The acreage figures in this table therefore do not include estimates for those sites. In instances where the total acreage shown exceeds the total land and water acreage the difference can be accounted for by acres of permanent wetlands.

THE SOUTHWEST REGION
(Planning Region 3)

The Southwest Planning Region includes seven counties which together account for about twelve percent of the state's area. The region is bounded on the south and west by sparsely populated parts of Idaho and Wyoming although by no means are these areas of little importance to the region. The famed Yellowstone National Park lies in the adjacent part of Wyoming and, in fact, crosses state boundaries to include parts of Montana and Idaho. Yellowstone, of course, is one of the nation's major parks and its significance is measured on an international scale. It should be noted that while the bulk of the park's acreage is in Wyoming, two of the park's five major entrances are in southwestern Montana. Consequently, the impact of out-of-state visitors to the park is very heavy in this region.

The southwest is rugged, forested mountain country similar in most respects to the area included in the West Central Planning Region. The intervening valleys and basins, however, are somewhat more extensive and the region possesses some of the state's most scenic sections. Through this area flow many of Montana's most beautiful mountain rivers -- the Madison, Gallatin, Jefferson, Big Hole, Beaverhead, as well as the Yellowstone and others. Wilderness conditions prevail in several sections and the region includes the Spanish Peaks, and the Absaroka primitive areas; the latter of which adjoins Yellowstone National Park. The Madison River Canyon earthquake area (Quake Lake), an area of outstanding scientific interest, is also within the region.

Much of the land in the southwest is included in National Forest status. All, or parts of the Gallatin, Beaverhead, Helena, Deer Lodge,

and Lewis and Clark National Forests are within the region. The Bureau of Land Management also administers considerable acreage. The Montana Fish and Game Department has under its jurisdiction several important winter game ranges and fishing access sites.

A number of impact areas are identifiable in this region. Yellowstone National Park is, of course, outstanding (Class 1). Among others, the following examples can be listed: Virginia City, of historical interest and the previously mentioned earchquake area (both Class 2); Big Hole National Battlefield, Lewis and Clark Caverns, and the Madison River fishing areas, as well as the Red Rock Migratory Waterfowl Refuge, administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (all Class 3), and a variety of centers such as the great open-pit mine of Butte, many early mining camps, and the region's hot springs resorts (Class 4). Numerous wayside areas exist in the southwest although in general, they are inadequate to satisfy even present demands for their facilities.

POPULATION AND OUT-OF-STATE VISITATION

In 1960, more than 100,000 persons resided in the southwest and of that total more than 40,000 lived in either Butte or Bozeman. The area has a relatively low overall growth rate and by 1970 an increase of only about 5,000 is expected. By 1975, the population will total 112,000 and both Butte and Bozeman will have increased somewhat in size.

As has been noted, owing to the proximity of Yellowstone National Park and the attractions within the region, the southwest is exposed to a large share of Montana's out-of-state visitors. Livingston, in Park County, for example, has a high exposure index of 32.3 while Bozeman and Butte have indices of 22.1 and 21.4, respectively. All of the cross-state summer

traffic between Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks passes through this region and this accounts for a significant part of the exposure.

SUPPLY, DEMAND AND NEEDS

Attention is directed to page 44 for background material on the tables which are presented for each of the regions including the following ones on page 79 to 79h. A brief narrative discussion of the general situation in regard to each of the major activities is presented here. In certain instances a more complete resume of an activity such as swimming and others will be found in the narrative for Region 1.

The reader is again reminded of the situation encountered in both of the previously noted regions. That is the fact that a need for additional facilities is very evident. This does not imply, however, that there is no need for additional acreage devoted to recreational functions. It is expected that as the identification of needs becomes more localized in the future and opportunities become even more evident, the land acquisition program will become increasingly important. It is probable that from a volume standpoint, no great quantity of land will be needed, but certain vital acquisitions of property or rights in property will measurably contribute to the satisfaction of regional needs. (The foregoing comments, of course, apply equally to all of the regions in the state).

The following brief summaries point up the most critical needs, also contain pertinent comments regarding the supply and demand from which this information has been obtained.

Swimming

As with other regions in Montana and particularly those in the western mountainous sections, pool facilities are very important to the enjoyment of

outdoor swimming. The relatively cool water of mountain lakes, streams and rivers in this area in many cases precludes heavy use of such waters for swimming.

Safety and teaching programs can also be most readily carried on in modern and if possible, heated pools.

At the present time, inventory material indicates that public pools in the various communities of the region outnumber private pools almost three to one.

The total demand is being partially taken care of by supply. Several more pools are, however, needed and perhaps more seriously than the supply and demand relationship would indicate. Pools must be available where the population centers can have ready access to them. In as large an area with as widely scattered communities as found in Region 3, the needs of each must be carefully studied. In short, it is still imperative that additional swimming pools be built in the southwest.

Pleasure Driving

A total demand of 627,134 activity days for residents clearly emphasizes the importance of this activity in Region 3. The presence of Yellowstone National Park, as well as several National forests plus state park units and a generally pleasing countryside, combine to satisfy in a quality respect this important need. Several sections of the interestate, as well as that of the primary and secondary highway system, adds much to the pleasure of traveling through this area characterized by mountain ranges, intermingled valleys and beautiful free-flowing rivers.

Walking for Pleasure

Public lands, particularly those of the U.S. Forest Service and the

Bureau of Land Management, present vast opportunities for walking for pleasure.

Playground Activities

As with swimming, playground facilities must be available relatively near home. For this reason, the valuable contribution of the private sector, although very helpful in several areas, leaves important gaps to be filled by additional public facilities particularly those provided by the communities. The demand, supply and needs table for 1970 points out that slightly less than half of the need has as yet been achieved.

Sightseeing

As with driving for pleasure, much of the indicated demand is satisfied by the pleasing mountain and valley views so characteristic of southwestern Montana.

The presence of a considerable amount of public land renders much of the area accessible for sightseeing travel. No special problems are foreseen in this area.

Picnicking

As explained for the preceding regions, picnicking often coupled with other forms of outdoor recreation, is highly important in southwestern Montana. High quality picnicking experiences are available due to the abundance of public lands and the outstanding scenery characterizing this area.

Problems, however, presently exist and are due to the rather short supply of developed picnic grounds in conjunction with the traffic patterns throughout the area. The U.S. Forest Service has played a leading part in furnishing these facilities today. Some of these well developed picnic facilities are, however, located some distance from main highways. For

this reason, a considerable number are not readily available to the out-of-state traveling public, but do answer a very important need for residents and their guests.

The present supply of picnic facilities is approximately two-thirds of the need. It is suggested that additional developments of this kind emphasize proximity to the region's highway system.

Fishing

Fishing also represents an important outdoor recreation activity in southwestern Montana. Much of this is due to the presence of some of the west's most outstanding streams and rivers.

Cool temperatures, fertility and other favorable characteristics render them highly productive of a quality fishery. Nationally famous rainbow and brown trout fishing is recognized in the Madison, Beaverhead and Yellowstone Rivers as well as other rivers and streams of the area.

Demand is heavy from both residents and visitors. Canyon Ferry Lake is the major water impoundment in this region, and also extends into Region 4. Its fishing has held up remarkably well since its construction in the mid 50's. This large lake presents a noteworthy complex of water-based recreation outstanding throughout the northwest.

The supply, it is felt, will meet demand for some time in the future if the present fishery is maintained. Clark Canyon Reservoir on the Beaverhead drainage also represents an important fishing area.

Fishing access presents an increasingly important problem and one which must be met by a continuation of the state's fishing access and development program as well as the excellent long range plans for management.

Bicycling

There is undoubtedly a potential for the development of a modest amount of bicycling trails, particularly within and on the edge of urban areas. A bicycle trail from Butte out to the nearby Columbia Gardens recreation complex is a possibility. A developed hiking and bicycle trail from Helena to the fairgrounds recreation area is another example. Perhaps there are other opportunities for pleasant trails that would encourage the healthful and enjoyable activity for cycling in a safe environment.

Boating

The Southwest Region is characterized by medium to small rivers and streams rather than the lakes of the northwest portion of the state. Boating is therefore, less available. Float-boat types of experiences are more common than motor boating and in turn requires, in general, smaller types of boats and rubber rafts. Canyon Ferry, Clark Canyon Reservoir and several other larger bodies of water however, make possible the use of power boats which, in turn, are associated with water skiing and other related water-based activities.

The need for boat ramps has been as yet only partially met with twenty-one built out of thirty needed. Both public and private sectors can well contribute to the fulfillment of the need for additional ramps.

Camping

Additional camping and trailer spaces represent one of the major needs for recreational development not only in southwestern Montana, but throughout the state.

As with picnicking, the public sector, including the U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management and State Fish and Game Department

(including parks) have provided a considerable number of the present supply of camping facilities. Many of these are somewhat remote to major travel ways.

The private sector has also provided important camping opportunities in this region. Although the supply of camping spaces as compared with a total need has gone a long way toward fulfilling this need, a broader distribution of future developed sites will be necessary. Thus, the overall need points toward the importance of developing a substantial additional amount of spaces conveniently adjacent to the state's highway system. Acquisition of key recreation tracts will represent an important phase of this work.

Sports Events

Typically western outdoor events such as rodeos have a strong appeal and fulfill an important demand. Car races, ball games, horse shows, etc., make up other segments of this spectator form of recreation.

These are found in the Southwest Region and are felt to be meeting in a reasonable manner, the present need.

Horseback Riding, Nature Walks and Hiking

The needs for these somewhat related activities have been adequately described in the narrative for Region 1 -- they are felt to be very similar to the conditions found in the Southwest Region.

The private sector is presently providing for a portion of the demand for horseback riding, particularly at dude ranches and outfitting establishments. The need is felt to be inadequately met.

Nature walks and hiking are related and depend for the most part on public lands.

It is probable that opportunities are fairly adequate for hiking. Nature walks, as such, with necessary interpretive facilities are inadequate

except in National parks and within the Quake Lake area in the Gallatin National Forest. Such self-guided nature trails represent an important contribution to general outdoor enjoyment.

Water Skiing

The larger bodies of water particularly Canyon Ferry and Clark Canyon impoundments are of major importance in fulfilling the need for water skiing.

Additional ramps and parking facilities will be helpful in rounding out the program.

Hunting

Hunting is one of Montana's more important recreation activities. Although confined to the fall period, it appeals to large numbers of residents and visitors alike.

Much of the supply is furnished on public lands. The private sector, particularly outfitters and dude ranch operators, play an important role in the provision of services.

Southwestern Montana is famous for its big game hunting. The northern Yellowstone and Gallatin elk herds have attracted national attention for many years. Elk are also scattered widely over the region with other major herds developing more recently. Mule deer are the most abundant of the big game species which also include mountain goats, bighorn sheep, moose, antelope and both grizzly and black bear.

Sailing and Canoeing

Both sailing and canoeing are increasing in popularity. Sailing is

most evident on the larger lakes. Canoeing is still quite limited in volume, but is more frequently observed in the southwestern rivers than several years ago.

Ramps are important in regard to sailing and may still represent a limiting factor in several areas.

Mountain Climbing

The type of rock found in southwestern Montana is apparently not particularly ideal for mountain climbing. Demand is presently quite restricted.

Snow Skiing

Snow skiing in southwestern Montana, as throughout the state and nation as a whole, has increased tremendously in the last fifteen years. Six ski areas of major importance are found in this region. In addition, overland skiing is increasing in popularity as a winter outdoor activity.

The facilities for skiing (lifts, etc.) are costly -- they are not furnished ordinarily by public agencies. Many ski slopes are, however, located upon public land under special use arrangments.

Golf

Golf is a highly popular outdoor activity in Montana. It does, however, satisfy the recreational needs of a fairly small segment of the state's total population. Provision of the necessary facilities is somewhat limited by public agencies because of the high cost of the initial construction and subsequent maintenance and administration. It is, therefore, in a special category as compared with the more

generally practiced outdoor recreation activities. For this reason, it is considered on a somewhat lower priority level in the listing of projects for possible public funding under the Land and Water Conservation program.

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 18 District #3

1970	Swimming (Sq.Ft.)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres Playfields)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (No.Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)
Demand									
Resident	15,693	627,134	460,841	136	342,370	617	103	207,597	197,813
Out of State	10,491		54,640		1,493,654	297	50	26,975	
Total	26,184	627,134	515,481	136	1,836,024	914	153	234,572	197,813
Supply									
Federal	3,120					438	62		
State						223	29		
Local	14,550			40		40	7		
Private	5,995			26	4,200	55	8	10,380	
Total	23,665			66		756	106	10,380	
Needs									
Total Demand	26,184	627,134	515,481	136	1,836,024	914	153	234,572	197,813
Recorded Supply	23,665			66	4,200	756	106	10,380	
Calculated Needs	2,519	627,134	515,481	70	1,831,824	158	47	224,192	197,813

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 18 District #3

1970	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)
Demand									
Resident	1,080	27	484	121	119,558	104,342	83,689	68,474	64,225
Out of State	120	3	4,152	1,038	44,961	64,942	207,188	74,555	3,122
Total	1,200	30	4,636	1,159	164,519	169,284	290,877	143,029	67,347
Supply									
Federal	69	2	518	119					
State	300	9	253	32					
Local			59	15					
Private	400	10	668	70	418,000	30,500			
Total	769	21	1,498	236	418,000	30,500			
Needs									
Total Demand	1,200	30	4,636	1,159	164,519	169,284	290,877	143,029	67,347
Recorded Supply	769	21	1,498	236	418,000	30,500			
Calculated Needs	431	9	3,138	923		138,784	290,877	143,029	67,347

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 18 District #3

1970	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golfing (18 Holes/ 25M)	
Demand									
Resident	27,260	93,586	8,686	7,601	5,435	40,337		5	
Out of State		23,754							
Total	27,260	117,340	8,686	7,601	5,435	40,337		5	
Supply									
Federal									
State									
Local									
Private		16,485				35,850		5	
Total		16,485				35,850		5	
Needs									
Total Demand	27,260	117,340	8,686	7,601	5,435	40,337		5	
Recorded Supply		16,485				35,850		5	
Calculated Needs	27,260	100,855	8,686	7,601	5,435	4,487			

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 19 District #3

1975	Swimming (Sq.Ft.)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres Playfields)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (No.Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)
Demand									
Resident	17,608	677,966	496,768	140	384,288	666	111	215,791	204,552
Out of State	13,613		68,602		1,910,496	371	62	32,039	
Total	31,221	677,966	565,370	140	2,294,784	1,037	173	247,830	204,552
Supply									
Federal	3,120					438	62		
State						223	29		
Local	14,550			40		40	7		
Private	5,995			26	4,200	55	8	10,380	
Total	23,665			66	4,200	756	106	10,380	
Needs									
Total Demand	31,221	677,966	565,370	140	2,294,784	1,037	173	247,830	204,552
Recorded Supply	23,665			66	4,200	756	106	10,380	
Calculated Needs	7,556	677,966	565,370	74	2,290,584	281	67	237,450	204,552

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 19

District #3

1975	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)
Demand									
Resident	1,360	34	580	145	128,135	112,399	91,042	77,555	76,431
Out of State	160	4	4,980	1,245	59,334	77,134	285,536	111,248	4,451
Total	1,520	38	5,560	1,390	187,469	189,533	376,578	188,803	80,882
Supply									
Federal	69	2	518	119					
State	300	9	253	32					
Local			59	15					
Private	400	10	668	70	418,000	1,222			
Total	769	21	1,498	236	418,000	1,222			
Needs									
Total Demand	1,520	38	5,560	1,390	187,469	189,533	376,578	188,803	80,882
Recorded Supply	769	21	1,498	236	418,000	1,222			
Calculated Needs	751	17	4,062	1,154		188,311	376,578	188,803	80,882

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 19 District #3

1975	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golfing (18 Holes/ 25M)	
Demand									
Resident	31,472	95,538	8,991	7,868	5,620	44,403		5	
Out of State		25,600							
Total	31,472	121,138	8,991	7,868	5,620	44,403		5	
Supply									
Federal									
State									
Local									
Private		16,845				35,850		5	
Total		16,845				35,850		5	
Needs									
Total Demand	31,472	121,138	8,991	7,868	5,620	44,403		5	
Recorded Supply		16,845				35,850		5	
Calculated Needs	31,472	104,293	8,991	7,868	5,620	8,553			

Table 20

INVENTORY OF EXISTING OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN PLANNING REGION 3
ACREAGES BY LEVEL OF ADMINISTRATION, FOR LAND AND WATER, AND BY CLASSIFICATION

Level of Administration	Total Acreage*	Land Acreage	Water Acreage	Acreages by BOR Classification					
				Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
Federal	4,403,394	4,381,316	25,630		47,387	4,144,741	40,325	170,000	941
State	42,586	40,002	2,533	710	3,231	35,725	2,880		40
Local	140	140			140				
Total	4,446,120	5,338,775	32,767	710	50,758	4,180,466	43,205	170,000	981

* In instances where the total acreage shown exceeds the total land and water acreage the difference can be accounted for by acres of permanent wetlands.

Table 21

INVENTORY OF IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN PLANNING REGION 3
ACREAGES BY LEVEL OF ADMINISTRATION, FOR LAND AND WATER, AND BY CLASSIFICATION

Level of Administration	Number of Sites	Total Acreage*	Land Acreage*	Water Acreage*	Acreages by BOR Classification					
					Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
Federal										
State	9	46	46			36				10
Local										
Total	9	46	46			36				10

* In many instances known potential sites have been reported but no acreage estimate was provided. The acreage figures in this table therefore do not include estimates for those sites. In instances where the total acreage shown exceeds the total land and water acreage the difference can be accounted for by acres of permanent wetlands.

THE NORTH CENTRAL REGION
(Planning Region 4)

Twelve counties form this, the largest of the state's regions. Included are 30,473 square miles or about 21 percent of the state's total area.

The region is diverse physically. In places great sweeps of plains country are dominant. Here the area is gently rolling and the smaller streams and rivers have but slightly carved the landscape. Elsewhere mountainous and foothill country is to be found. The rugged eastern slopes of the Rockies form the western margin, and major outliers of this system, like the Little Belt and Snowy Mountains, dominate the landscape.

The mountains are wooded and much of this area is included within National Forests. Extensive sections of the plains are devoted to farming and the production of grains is an important activity. Elsewhere and especially in the breaks and foothills, extensive areas are devoted to grazing and grasslands make up much of the vegetation.

Recreation resources are more widely spaced than those of the adjoining Northwestern Region, but are particularly striking and unique in character.

The eastern section of Glacier National Park is of outstanding national interest and a prime destination area (Class 1).

Next in regional interest would be classed the Sun River section of the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area. Here great reef-type escarpments rise abruptly from the rolling prairie edge. These give way to intermountain valleys, the most famous of which is that of the North Fork of the Sun

River constituting the heart of the spring and fall range for a nationally famous elk herd. A rich variety of game animals, including the rarer species such as the grizzly bear, the rocky mountain bighorn sheep and the mountain goat, add interest to the area.

Farther south, Lewis and Clark in the early summer of 1805 were struck by the beauty of a great limestone-walled canyon through which flowed the Missouri River. In their diaries, they left the fitting name for this area, "Gates of the Mountains." Presently an excursion launch makes daily trips into this river canyon, much of which is currently protected by a wild area classification of the Forest Service.

Another recreational feature also running into Region 3 is the large lake east of Helena formed on the Missouri River by Canyon Ferry Dam. With its 17 miles of length, Canyon Ferry Lake presents a variety of pleasant outdoor opportunities. Fishing, picnicking and swimming add to the pleasure of trips to this area. During the summer of 1965, it has been estimated that 125,000 recreation visitations were made to the area.

On down the river and in the north central portion of the region the Missouri flows past the historic town of Fort Benton, river terminus of the presently almost forgotten era of the river steamer trade. Here the river enters an area unique in that the 180 miles between Fort Benton and the headwaters of Fort Peck Reservoir remain relatively unchanged from the days of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. This reach of the Missouri is presently included in the state's recreation river system.

The Historical Museum at Helena draws over 100,000 visitors a year. Its Charles M. Russell gallery is a prime feature of interest and a major influence in sustaining the color of the cowboy era so much a part of Montana's heritage.

Holter and Hauser Lakes on the Missouri, as well as included stretches of the river between Great Falls and Helena, are recreational assets of prime local importance, presenting excellent fishing and boating opportunities.

Kings Hill, southeast of Great Falls, is the location of a major skiing development. Additional skiing opportunities are being established, including an area in the Bearpaw Mountains on the Rocky Boy Indian Reservation, south of Havre.

POPULATION AND OUT-OF-STATE VISITATION

Not only is this the state's largest region in total area, but it is also the most populous. The twelve-county area included a resident total of about 166,500 in 1960. Cascade County was Montana's second ranking county in terms of population, while Petroleum County, with fewer than 900 residents, ranked last. By 1970, nearly 30,000 will have been added, and it is estimated that by 1975 the population of the North Central Region will number about 227,500.

The Great Falls urbanized area is one of the two largest cities in Montana, the other being Billings in Region 5. In 1960, the Great Falls SMSA[1] (Cascade County) totaled 73,418. In 1975 that same area will include nearly 120,000. Helena, Montana's capital city and fifth ranking in population in 1960, is also included in this region.

Portions of the region are characterized by high exposure indices. The highest in the state is that recorded for East Glacier (40.7). Included among the higher values in the region are those for Great Falls (30.8),

[1]SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

Shelby (Toole County - 24.2), and Helena (22.2). Any planning for this region must very obviously consider the out-of-state visitor, for the highways of this region bear a heavy proportion of Montana's guests.

SUPPLY, DEMAND AND NEEDS

Attention is directed to page 44 for background material on the tables which are presented for each of the regions including the following ones on page 91 to 92d. A brief narrative discussion of the general situation in regard to each of the major activities is presented here. In certain instances a more complete resume of an activity will be found in the narrative for Region 1.

Swimming

The 1970 demand, supply and needs data for the North Central Region (4) indicates an adequate supply of swimming pool facilities. This represents, however, a broad regional over-view and does not necessarily rule out further localized needs.

Swimming is a neighborhood type of activity in general and little benefit comes to a community without a pool even if a neighboring community has this facility.

It is most encouraging that many of the large and small communities as well in this area have for some time considered adequate swimming facilities of primary importance in their recreational planning programs.

Generally speaking, this region does not contain many safe and desirable natural swimming opportunities and must depend largely upon pools for instruction and swimming.

Pleasure Driving

Residents and visitors alike demonstrate a major demand for pleasure driving in this large and scenic region.

A fine road system and a vast variety of scenic attractions which include the prairies and picturesque badlands and river valleys of the eastern portion as well as the lofty mountain ranges on the west, all present outstanding opportunities for pleasure driving.

Walking for Pleasure

Large amounts of public land present a variety of opportunities for walking and hiking enjoyment.

Most of the developed trails lie within public lands including National Forests and Glacier National Park.

The need for this activity is felt to be adequately met at this time.

Playground Activities

These activities are largely associated with urban centers. They must of necessity be conveniently close to people and particularly young people.

The adequacy of these facilities as expressed in the tables for this region do not necessarily imply that all of the areas to be utilized for this purpose have been purchased or developed. Distribution is, of course, the key to this program. It is realized that although the overall picture looks quite encouraging, a community by community inventory would, without doubt, indicate areas where additional facilities are badly needed.

Sightseeing

As with the demand for pleasure driving, the needs for sightseeing are being met by the existing combination of roads and scenery of high quality in this region.

Picnicking

Picnicking and camping are among the most important and popular outdoor activities in the state and region.

The present supply being contributed from both the public and private sectors is considerably below the need as projected for 1970.

In addition to the general lack of picnicking facilities as indicated above, the distribution of the existing facilities presents a similar problem to that explained for other districts.

As with camping spaces, there is also a highway oriented need. Many of the present developments are comparatively remote from these main road systems; they are serving an important purpose, but are not all generally accessible to the traveling public in their recreational needs for picnicking and camping.

More picnic and camping facilities are, therefore, needed in locations near the major travel routes across the region.

Fishing

Fishing opportunities are not evenly distributed in this region. The Missouri River above Great Falls, including several impoundments, presents the most important of the readily accessible fishing areas.

Mountain fishing, in some cases, is located at a considerable distance from major population centers. It is enjoyed, however, by a large number of recreationists who often combine fishing with a weekend or vacation camping experience.

The Missouri River fishery below Great Falls presents an interesting variety, particularly of warm water species, including channel catfish, northern pike and sauger as well as paddle fish, ling and others.

Public lands and an expanding program of fishing access site acquisitions are important in the long range perpetuation of this popular outdoor recreation activity.

Bicycling

Considerable latent demand is apparently present in the region for bicycling. Its implementation will depend a great deal upon the development of safe, pleasant trails within and adjoining urban areas. These could be used for hiking and horseback riding as well.

It is expected that some of this work will be undertaken in the vicinity of Great Falls. A cycle trail along the Missouri River to Giant Springs and perhaps one following a portion of the Lewis and Clark Portage Trail might represent pleasant and meaningful facilities of this nature.

Boating

Boating opportunities, although presently far short of demand, are available in a considerable variety.

The Missouri River as it enters Great Falls represents a convenient, although somewhat restricted, location for boating and water skiing.

Holter Lake farther up the Missouri is the nearest fairly large body of water available to the metropolitan area of Great Falls. In that the famous Gates of the Mountains is accessible by this lake, boating opportunities of scenic and historic interest are available.

Gibson Lake in the Sun River Canyon is used for a limited amount of boating. It is located in charming mountain surroundings, but is handicapped for boating by a fluctuating water level.

A unique boating opportunity of even national significance is found on the Missouri River below Fort Benton. This reach of the river is

relatively unchanged from the days of exploration and water transportation into the pioneer west. It represents a fragile type of resource of the highest quality but limited by its very nature in its ability to handle large numbers of boaters. The area is presently included as an important unit of the state's recreation waterway system and is one of the few unchanged stretches of the Lewis and Clark trail.

It is obvious that needs for boating and associated water activities are not being fully met at the present time.

A proposed flood control, irrigation and recreation dam on the Sun River in the vicinity of Simms might well represent an opportunity for the development of additional, badly needed boating and related water-based recreation activities relatively near the largest concentration of people in the region.

Camping

The need for additional camping opportunities, particularly near the highways, represents an important requirement; this same need has been expressed throughout the state.

Many of the present camping spaces, although they present valuable opportunities for high quality recreation, are quite remote from the majority of the traveling public. The provision of these additional facilities near the main travel routes very probably lies within the sphere of several agency levels and the private sector as well.

Camping is so closely allied with many other outdoor recreational activities, including sightseeing, driving for pleasure, as well as many other land based and most water-based opportunities, that its full development represents a key to a balanced recreation program.

It is encouraging to note in the supply table for this region the important contribution to camping presently being made by private enterprise.

Sports Events

Spectator sports such as rodeos and various team events provide a variety of opportunities in the out-of-doors. Private enterprise is actively engaged in this area. Although not fully expressed as yet in the tables, the local communities are also playing a very important role in this regard.

Horseback Riding, Nature Walks and Hiking

These activities presently present a rather significant unfulfilled demand. Horseback riding is very popular but does present difficult problems in supply. The private sector, however, is furnishing a significant opportunity for quality experiences particularly through dude ranches and outfitting services. These are often somewhat remote from population centers for convenience of access. Actual ownership of saddle stock even in urban areas is becoming increasingly popular. Cost and built-in problems of caring for this stock precludes it as an overall answer to the widespread desire for this particularly rewarding activity. It is hoped that good planning and increased efforts by private enterprise will perpetuate and even increase opportunities for horseback riding, so much a part of the western heritage.

Nature Walks require a reasonable amount of interpretive material appropriately portrayed. Communities could well become more active in this regard in making visitations to city parks more meaningful and in eventually developing small natural areas available to schools for actual field observations in classroom programs.

Water Skiing

Although a full inventory of public facilities is not available at this time, it is very probable that the demand is not being met in this region.

The expressed need for additional boat ramps also represents a problem to be overcome in the complete development for this popular activity.

Hunting

Hunting is an important fall recreation activity in the North Central Region. Most of the big game species found in the state are hunted in this widely diverse area including mule and whitetail deer, elk, antelope, bighorn sheep, mountain goats and grizzly and black bear. Hiking and pack trips are common into more remote portions of the area.

Even though a complete assessment of supply and demand for hunting was not available for this version of the plan, it is apparent that needs are being generally met by opportunities afforded on public as well as private lands.

Sailing and Canoeing

Both sailing and canoeing are increasing somewhat in popularity. The supply of water surface is assumed adequate for the present demand.

Mountain Climbing

As with much of the mountainous portion of the state, the rocks making up the picturesque ranges in this region are not considered ideal for mountain climbing.

The demand for this quite specialized activity is not particularly high.

Snow Skiing

Five developed ski slopes are found in this region. Demand appears in excess of the reported supply. This would indicate the desirability of

additional skiing facilities as opportunities of this kind present themselves, particularly in the private sector. Due to the relatively high cost of this type of installation, they are not commonly financed by public agencies.

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 22 District #4

1970	Swimming (Sq.Ft.)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres Playfields)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (No.Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)
Demand									
Resident	27,990	1,136,446	822,885	242	610,443	1,101	184	370,687	353,219
Out of State	15,180		79,065		2,161,424	400	66	39,035	
Total	43,170	1,136,446	901,950	242	2,771,867	1,501	250	409,722	353,219
Supply									
Federal				2		276	496		
State				7		315	28		
Local	66,100			290		161			
Private	10,140		702,000	63	15,750	123	18	22,340	
Total	76,240		702,000	362	15,750	875	542	22,340	
Needs									
Total Demand	43,170	1,136,446	901,950	242	2,771,867	1,501	250	409,722	353,219
Recorded Supply	76,240		702,000	362	15,750	875	542	22,340	
Calculated Needs		1,136,446	199,950		2,756,117	626		387,382	353,219

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 22 District #4

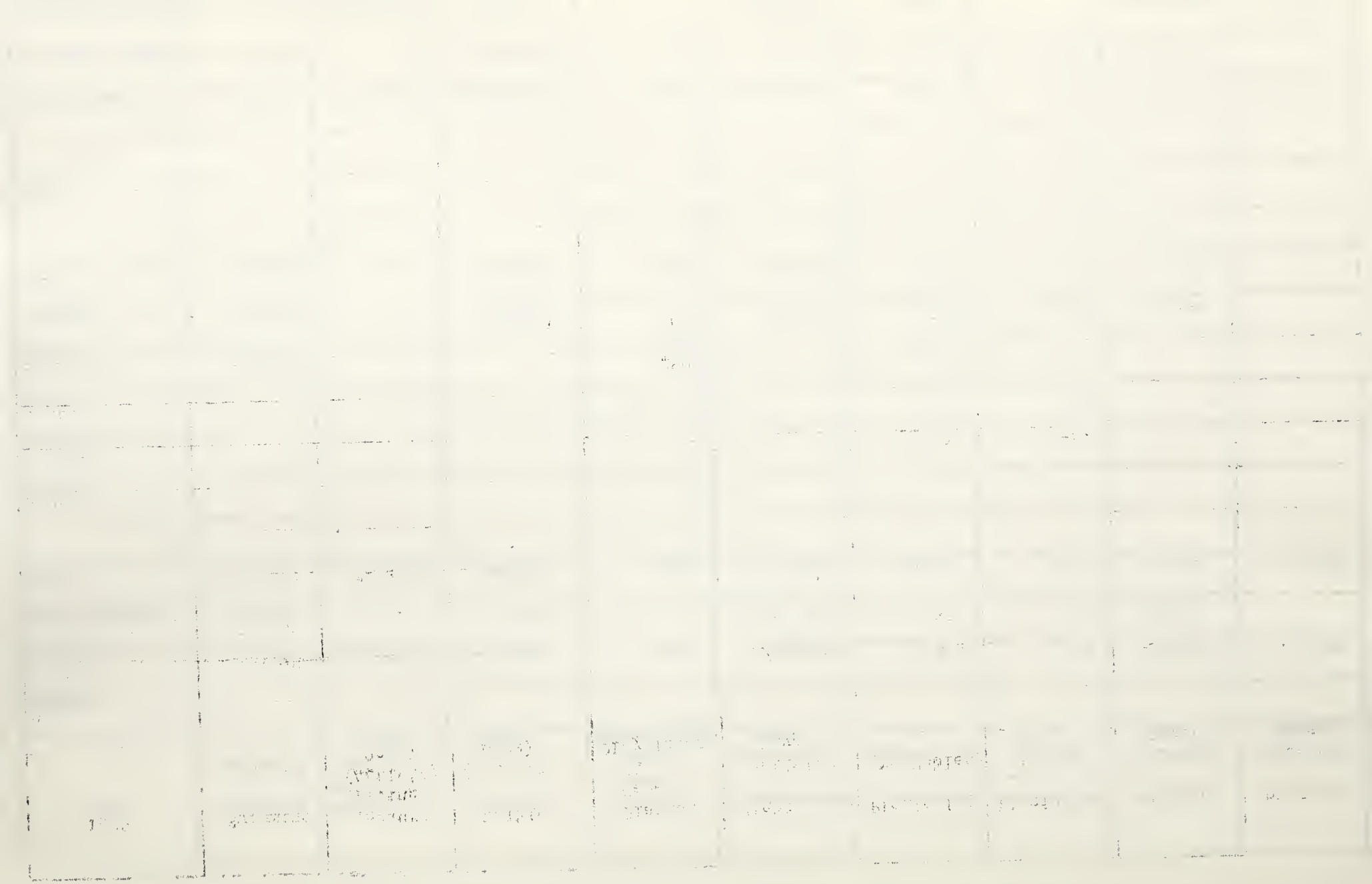
1970	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)
Demand									
Resident	920	23	870	218	213,486	186,314	142,697	122,267	114,505
Out of State	75	2	6,024	1,506	65,060	93,975	299,816	112,952	4,519
Total	995	25	6,894	1,724	278,546	280,289	442,513	235,219	119,024
Supply									
Federal	78	2	769	1,624					
State	280	7	232	40					
Local	12	1	50	5					
Private	200	5	500	50	823,980	321,975	134,800	23,100	1,575
Total	570	15	1,551	1,719	823,980	321,975	134,800	23,100	1,575
Needs									
Total Demand	995	25	6,894	1,724	278,546	280,289	442,513	235,219	119,024
Recorded Supply	570	15	1,551	1,719	823,980	321,975	134,800	23,100	1,575
Calculated Needs	425	10	5,343	5			307,713	212,119	117,449

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 22 District #4

1970	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golfing (18 Holes/ 25M)	
Demand									
Resident	58,526	166,962	15,530	13,590	9,707	77,654		8	
Out of State		13,403							
Total	58,526	180,365	15,530	13,590	9,707	77,654			
Supply									
Federal									
State									
Local									
Private		11,835				32,900		11	
Total		11,835				32,900		11	
Needs									
Total Demand	58,526	180,365	15,530	13,590	9,707	77,654		8	
Recorded Supply		11,835				32,900		11	
Calculated Needs	58,526	168,530	15,530	13,590	9,707	44,754			

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 23 District #4

1975	Swimming (Sq.Ft.)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres Playfields)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (No.Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)
Demand									
Resident	35,856	1,375,428	1,004,863	284	757,056	1,347	225	436,501	413,766
Out of State	19,699		99,272		2,764,709	537	90	46,363	
Total	55,555	1,375,428	1,104,135	284	3,521,765	1,884	315	482,864	413,766
Supply									
Federal				2		276	496		
State				7		315	28		
Local	66,100			290		161			
Private	10,140		702,000	63	15,750	123	18	22,340	
Total	76,240		702,000	362	15,750	875	542	22,340	
Needs									
Total Demand	55,555	1,375,428	1,104,135	284	3,521,765	1,884	315	482,864	413,766
Recorded Supply	76,240		702,000	362	15,750	875	542	22,340	
Calculated Needs		1,375,428	402,135		3,506,015	1,009		460,524	413,766



DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 23 District #4

1975	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)
Demand									
Resident	1,160	29	1,080		259,152	227,444	184,151	156,872	154,599
Out of State	120	3	7,530		85,857	111,613	413,191	160,985	6,440
Total	1,280	32	8,610	2,152	345,009	339,057	597,342	317,857	161,039
Supply									
Federal	78	2	769	1,624					
State	280	7		40					
Local	12	1	50	5					
Private	200	5	500	50	823,980	321,975	134,800	23,100	1,575
Total	570	15	1,319	1,719	823,980	321,975	134,800	23,100	1,575
Needs									
Total Demand	1,280	32	8,610	2,152	345,009	339,057	597,342	317,857	161,039
Recorded Supply	570	15	1,319	1,719	823,980	321,975	134,800	23,100	1,575
Calculated Needs	710	17	7,291	433		17,082	462,542	294,757	159,464

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 23 District #4

1975	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golfing (18 Holes/ 25M)	
Demand									
Resident	63,658	193,326	18,195	15,921	11,373	90,977		8	
Out of State		15,000							
Total	63,658	208,326	18,195	15,921	11,373	90,977		8	
Supply									
Federal									
State									
Local									
Private		11,835				32,900		11	
Total		11,835				32,900		11	
Needs									
Total Demand	63,658	208,326	18,195	15,921	11,373	90,977		8	
Recorded Supply		11,835				32,900		11	
Calculated Needs	63,658	196,491	18,195	15,921	11,373	58,077			

Table 24

INVENTORY OF EXISTING OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN PLANNING REGION 4
ACREAGES BY LEVEL OF ADMINISTRATION, FOR LAND AND WATER, AND BY CLASSIFICATION

Level of Administration	Total Acreage*	Land Acreage	Water Acreage	Acreages by BOR Classification					
				Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
Federal	2,980,621	2,906,851	71,983		51,527	2,217,712	96,520	606,862	8,000
State	47,246	36,770	6,761	160	6,744	40,322	20		
Local	1,232	1,216	16	304	323	601	3		1
Total	3,029,099	2,944,837	78,760	464	58,594	2,258,635	96,543	606,862	8,001

* In instances where the total acreage shown exceeds the total land and water acreage the difference can be accounted for by acres of permanent wetlands.

Table 25

INVENTORY OF IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN PLANNING REGION 4
ACREAGES BY LEVEL OF ADMINISTRATION, FOR LAND AND WATER, AND BY CLASSIFICATION

Level of Administration	Number of Sites	Total Acreage*	Land Acreage*	Water Acreage*	Acreages by BOR Classification					
					Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
Federal										
State	9	236	76	150		36	200			
Local										
Total	9	236	76	150		36	200			

* In many instances known potential sites have been reported but no acreage estimate was provided. The acreage figures in this table therefore do not include estimates for those sites. In instances where the total acreage shown exceeds the total land and water acreage the difference can be accounted for by acres of permanent wetlands.

THE SOUTH CENTRAL REGION
(Planning Region 5)

Eight counties - Big Horn, Carbon, Golden Valley, Musselshell, Stillwater, Sweet Grass, Wheatland and Yellowstone - form the South Central Region. Included are some 17,867 square miles.

Much of the land in this region is privately owned although the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management administer sizeable acreages of public land. A large acreage of private land is included in the Crow Indian Reservation, the state's largest, and in the Tongue River Reservation, a part of which extends eastward into the Southeastern Region.

This is an area of plains, scattered wooded hills and river valleys. In the southwestern part, the plains give way to the towering Beartooth Mountain Range. Included are the state's highest peaks. The Beartooth highway, from Red Lodge to Cooke City, the Silver Gate Entrance to Yellowstone National Park, traverses this exceptionally scenic range. Along the western margin of the region rise the spectacular Crazy Mountains. The Pryor Mountains and the Big Horn Range and river canyon add further character to the area.

Considerable opportunity is available for those seeking the pleasures of outdoor recreation activities. In large measure the most popular areas are to be found in the mountains and it is here that facilities are concentrated. Scenery, pleasant summer days, forest and wildlife, mountain lakes and streams--all contribute to the attractiveness of these sections. The region's mountain areas also provide some of the state's better fishing opportunities and big game hunting is popular.

Travelers passing through the Silver Gate Entrance to Yellowstone National Park have a heavy impact on parts of the region and while the park is not within the region, its proximity must be considered. The park, of course, is a major impact area (Class 1) and potential impact areas of the fifth class (wayside services) are numerous along the Beartooth highway. Within the region itself, and situated east - southeast of Billings, is Custer Battlefield National Monument, a center of major interest to the state's visitors (Class 2). Its 1963 visitation of more than 175,000 indicates that even though it is considerably removed from some of the major traveled highways in Montana, it is still a major attraction. When completed the Yellowtail Reservoir and included Big Horn Canyon (Class 2) will be a major focus of interest in the South Central Region.

Among other centers of interest can be listed the Grizzly Peak Major Ski area near Red Lodge and Deadman's Basin and Cooney Reservoirs, as popular sites for water-based recreation activities.

Through much of this region flows the famed Yellowstone River, which, from the Yellowstone National Park Boundary to Pompeys Pillar downstream from Billings, has been declared a State Recreation Waterway. As additional access points are acquired and appropriately developed these sites will become significant impact areas. This is of particular interest as so many of the nation's free-flowing waterways have been altered entirely through man's developments or unfortunately, lost through pollution.

POPULATION AND OUT-OF-STATE VISITATION

In 1960 the eight county South Central Region, recorded a resident population of 115,000. Included in the region is the city of Billings

which with its population of nearly 53,000 accounted for nearly half the region's 1960 total. By 1970, 18,000 will be added to the regional total and in 1975 the area will number about 166,500 persons. It must be noted that the anticipated population increase largely reflects the expected growth of Billings. Several of the counties are expected to record slight declines in population while Yellowstone County (the Billings SMSA) will increase in numbers.

Reflecting the focus of several major highway routes on the city of Billings, the city has a high exposure index - 34.6. Laurel, only a short distance to the southwest is "exposed" to about thirty-one percent of Montana's visitors.

The proximity of Sheridan, Wyoming, to this region's portion of the Montana boundary merits comment. The ease by which Sheridan's residents can enter the state (via U.S. Interstate 90) is noteworthy. With the completion of the Yellowtail Dam and Reservoir project an increased impact is anticipated from nearby Wyoming residents.

SUPPLY, DEMAND AND NEEDS

The accompanying tables (table 26, page 102) indicate that this region is better supplied with facilities than are many in the state. The need still exists, however, for a considerable expansion in the number of facilities required to meet the 1970 and 1975 projected demands.

Much of the need recognized in the region reflects high exposure to out-of-state travelers and this tends to be focused along the major highways. At the same time, residents' demands, especially generated in the Billings area, are significant and particular attention must be directed to the needs of the city's residents.

Attention is directed to page 44 for background material on the tables for each of the regions, including those following on pages 102 through 104c. A brief narrative discussion dealing with supply, demand and needs with resultant implications for action for each of the major activities is presented here. In some instances a more complete resume may be found for an activity in Region 1 narratives.

Swimming

Apparently, for the region as a whole, the swimming needs are being met in both the private sector and the public agencies. This does not preclude the possibility that a given community may still need facilities of this type since it is assumed that such demands should be fulfilled with respect to convenience and accessibility also.

Pleasure Driving

The demands for pleasure driving are comparatively great in this region of 138,000 people. In comparison to the western regions, the opportunity for this is more limited, with the exception of the southern portion which contains the outer reaches of the Yellowstone Park environment plus the Pryor Mountains. The proximity of the highways to the Yellowstone and Stillwater Rivers provides ample opportunity for pleasure driving.

Walking for Pleasure

While there is a considerable estimated demand for this activity, the more desirable sources of supply are located at some distance from the major population center of Billings. Some opportunities must be provided in closer relation to the urban areas.

The unique opportunities in the southern portion of the region should

be capitalized upon for a considerable segment of the supply for this activity.

Playfield Activities

Demands for these activities stem from the lower age groups in the urban areas and, consequently, the municipalities are looked to for the provision of suitable facilities. Accessibility is of prime importance here and thus current supplies, though in fair quantity, may yet be inadequate to the demands.

Sightseeing

The heavy demand for sightseeing is accommodated primarily in the southern portion of the region with its valleys, foothills and ranges of the Beartooth Mountains, portions of which overlook Yellowstone Park. When completed, the Yellowtail Dam and Bighorn Canyon recreation area will be of great interest for sightseeing. Existing highways afford many opportunities in other areas of the region as well.

Picnicking

Although considerable facilities are offered by the federal, state and local agencies, the demand as yet is apparently only partially fulfilled. Again the more desirable areas are somewhat removed from population centers although an exception to this is the region of the Yellowstone and Stillwater Rivers. It should be noted that the higher elevations of the mountainous area shorten the season considerably, while the lower elevations in this region are favored with early spring and late fall warm weather which tends to lengthen the season, particularly in the vicinity of the rivers and streams. Since a fair portion of the rivers and streams are close to the population centers they would

seem to present a good potential for development for picnicking.

Fishing

The high, cold lakes and streams of the Beartooth range present excellent fishing opportunities which are ranked among the best in the state. The Yellowstone, Stillwater and Rosebud Rivers are also major attractions for this activity. The demand is high from both resident and visitor, requiring careful management of the resources for continued opportunities in this field. Since most fishing is on streams, the need for facilities such as ramps and boats is limited, although float trips on the Yellowstone are increasingly popular and must be considered in terms of fishing, boating and in terms of ramp locations. Fishing access sites are an increasingly popular facility in this region.

Bicycling

Since most of the resources conducive to bicycling are located at some distance from Billings and other urban centers, it is logical that some attempt be made to provide trails necessary for this activity within the boundaries of, or closely adjacent to, the urban area. Some facilities should be provided for bicycling in the scenic mountain areas as well. A bicycle trail which has a specific recreation resource as a destination provides not only the activity of cycling, but also affords a safe means of access, as well as the experience of the destination activity.

Boating

The demand for boating from this region is most likely felt, and to some degree accommodated, in the surrounding regions. Since the major portion of the streams and lakes are not conducive to boating, the latent demand has not been fulfilled within the confines of the region. With the

completion of Yellowtail Dam, this aspect will change somewhat, however. The Yellowstone River is receiving increasing use for float trips and in this regard it is important to plan for the location of ramps and related overnight camping spots. Boating trips such as this are associated with fishing and sightseeing as well as simple boating pleasure.

The determination of the number of ramp locations for this region is not logically developed from a given formula, rather it is the result of practical and detailed knowledge and evaluation of the geography of the respective areas.

For a region such as this, other than the mountains, the river valleys are the focus and source of a variety of recreational interests. Planning thus encompasses the interrelated aspects of the different activities associated with the river thoroughfare.

Camping

A rather large deficit in the supply of camping facilities is apparent for this region. Out-of-state visitors to this area account for a major portion of the demand and this implies that consideration be given to sites that will be reasonably convenient to routes of travel, as well as providing the desired recreation. The scenic mountain areas and the river valleys of the region both afford excellent resources for camping although it is expected that acquisition will be a primary problem. Because of the relative density of development of portions of the region, it is likely that sufficient land for buffering purposes should be a part of camping area development.

Sports Events

The private sector supplies a significant amount of the facilities

for this activity and perhaps will continue to produce the major share of the supply. For the present, the public agencies' contribution to this activity (under the Land and Water Conservation Fund program) will be primarily concerned with the development of facilities for participation in sports rather than provision for the spectator.

Horseback Riding, Nature Walks and Hiking

As with other regions, the demand exists for these pursuits, but there are relatively few facilities for the participants. The most convenient resources are again the river valleys; however, public ownership of land is extremely limited. It is noteworthy that the private sector has available a significant amount of facilities for horseback riding and this should be encouraged since this activity is perhaps best accommodated by private enterprise. In coordination with this, there should be a reasonable amount of riding trails on the public lands, plus the trails for walking and hiking.

Water Skiing, Sailing and Canoeing

With the exception of the potential at Yellowtail Dam, the demand for sailing and water skiing will perhaps largely be accommodated in nearby regions. A certain amount of canoeing is feasible and available on the existing rivers and streams.

Hunting

Antelope and mule deer are the major big game of the region with elk, mountain goats and sheep in the high mountains. Prairie and mountain grouse, as well as pheasant, afford many pleasant days afield for the sportsmen of the area. A complete assessment of supply and demand was not feasible for this version of the plan; however, both the public and

private sector make important contributions here. The urbanized area of Billings is a major source of demand for hunting in this region and this has some implication for private enterprise engaged in providing related services and facilities.

Snow Skiing

The Beartooth Range offers some excellent resources for skiing and these are currently being developed to some extent by the private sector. In addition to local (regional) demand, these facilities are significant for the visitors as well. Because of heavy initial expense, the development of facilities for skiing is usually more than governmental agencies care to assume responsibilities for. Also, management problems are of a nature which seems to best be handled by the private sector.

Golf

The private sector currently supplies the entire amount of facilities for golfing. The climate of the region allows for a rather longer season for golfing than some regions and there is perhaps an unfulfilled demand that might be met by either the public or private sector. As with skiing facilities, initial investment is high and this precludes many public agencies from participation until more broadly based and urgent demands are met.

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 26 District #5

1970	Swimming (Sq.Ft.)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres Playfields)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (No.Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)
Demand									
Resident	19,907	796,322	585,239	173	434,788	781	130	263,635	251,211
Out of State	8,645		45,019		1,230,705	244	41	22,226	
Total	28,552	796,322	630,258	173	1,665,493	1,025	171	285,861	251,211
Supply									
Federal						254	43		
State						97	15		
Local	54,300			148		198	67		
Private	14,946			4	1,560	46	7	2,540	
Total	69,246			152	1,560	595	132	2,540	
Needs									
Total Demand	28,552	796,322	630,258	173	1,665,493	1,025	171	285,861	251,211
Recorded Supply	69,246			152	1,560	595	132	2,540	
Calculated Needs		796,322	630,258	21	1,663,933	430	39	283,321	251,211

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 26 District #5

1970	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)
Demand									
Resident	600	15	616	154	151,832	135,091	120,089	21,968	85,663
Out of State	42	1	3,430	856	37,046	53,509	170,015	64,364	2,573
Total	642	16	4,046	1,010	188,878	188,600	290,104	86,332	88,236
Supply									
Federal	47	1	242	91					
State	40	1	75	23					
Local	40	1	40	5					
Private	40	1	362	40	447,000	14,825	1,320	2,640	
Total	167	4	719	159	447,000	14,825	1,320	2,640	
Needs									
Total Demand	642	16	4,046	1,010	188,878	188,600	290,104	86,332	88,236
Recorded Supply	167	4	719	159	447,000	14,825	1,320	2,640	
Calculated Needs	475	12	3,327	851		173,775	288,784	83,692	88,236

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 26 District #5

1970	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golfing (18 Holes/ 25M)	
Demand									
Resident	40,235	122,419	11,044	9,662	6,901	55,212		6	
Out of State		4,039							
Total	40,235	126,458	11,044	9,662	6,901	55,212		6	
Supply									
Federal									
State									
Local									
Private		9,585				24,980		5	
Total		9,585				24,980		5	
Needs									
Total Demand	40,235	126,458	11,044	9,662	6,901	55,212		6	
Recorded Supply		9,585				24,980		5	
Calculated Needs	40,235	116,873	11,044	9,662	6,901	30,232		1	

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 27 District #5

1975	Swimming (Sq.Ft.)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres Playfields)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (No.Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)
Demand									
Resident	26,083	1,007,289	735,882	208	554,409	986	164	319,659	303,010
Out of State	10,995		56,575		1,689,742	306	51	26,379	
Total	37,078	1,007,289	792,407	208	2,244,151	1,292	215	346,058	303,010
Supply									
Federal						254	43		
State						97	15		
Local	54,300			148		198	67		
Private	14,946			4	1,560	46	7	2,540	
Total	69,246			152	1,560	595	132	2,540	
Needs									
Total Demand	37,078	1,007,289	792,407	208	2,244,151	1,292	215	346,058	303,010
Recorded Supply	69,246			152	1,560	595	132	2,540	
Calculated Needs		1,007,289	792,407	56	2,242,591	697	83	343,518	303,010

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 27 District #5

1975	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)
Demand									
Resident	720	18	820		190,176	166,488	135,125	115,106	113,769
Out of State	50	2	4,116		48,887	63,549	235,270	91,663	3,666
Total	770	20	4,936	1,245	239,063	230,037	370,395	206,769	117,435
Supply									
Federal	47	1	242	91					
State	40	1	75	23					
Local	40	1	40	5					
Private	40	1	362	40	447,000	14,825	1,320	2,640	
Total	167	4	719	159	447,000	14,825	1,320	2,640	
Needs									
Total Demand	770	20	4,936	1,245	239,063	230,037	370,395	206,769	117,435
Recorded Supply	167	4	719	159	447,000	14,825	1,320	2,640	
Calculated Needs	603	16	4,217	1,086		215,212	369,075	204,129	117,435

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 27

District #5

1975	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golfing (18 Holes/ 25M)	
Demand									
Resident	46,712	141,516	13,319	11,655	8,325	66,597		6	
Out of State		5,200							
Total	46,712	146,716	13,319	11,655	8,325	66,597		6	
Supply									
Federal									
State									
Local									
Private		9,585				24,980		5	
Total		9,585				24,980		5	
Needs									
Total Demand	46,712	146,716	13,319	11,655	8,325	66,597		6	
Recorded Supply		9,585				24,980		5	
Calculated Needs	46,712	136,131	13,319	11,655	8,325	41,617		1	

BILLINGS PARK STUDY

EXISTING PARKS AND FACILITIES

PARK NAME		SIZE	TYPE	RECREATION BUILDING	RESTROOM FACILITIES	OFF-STREET PARKING	MULTI-PURPOSE PAVED AREA	PLAYGROUND APPARATUS	SWINGS	SLIDES	MERRY-GO-ROUND	TEETER-TOTTER	CLIMBING BARS (JUNGLE GYM)	SANDBOX OR DIGGING PIT	WADING POOL	CREATIVE PLAYGROUND	PLAYFIELDS	BASEBALL	SOFTBALL	FOOTBALL OR GENERAL	ICE SKATING AREA	COURTS	TENNIS	BASKETBALL	OTHER	SWIMMING POOL	PICNIC AREA	NATURAL AREA	COASTING HILL	SPECIAL FEATURES	SHUFFLEBOARD	HORSESHOES	OTHER
Two Moon	(100)	40.00	Open Space																														
Unnamed	(81)	1.01	Neighbor-hood																														
Unnamed	(82)	0.17	Neighbor-hood																														
Valley	(	2.43	Neighbor-hood																														
Valleyview	(25)	3.67	Neighbor-hood																														
Veterans	(30)	10.00	Community	•	•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•		3		•	•		School 1			•								
Walsh	(90)	5.19	Neighbor-hood																														
West	(47)	30.00	Community																														
West Enterance	(10)	0.03	Open Space																						•								
Westwood Estates	(46)	2.14	Neighbor-hood						•	•	•												1/2			•							
William Johnston	(79)	1.08	Neighbor-hood																														
Zimmerman	(11)	71.85	Regional																														

BILLINGS PARK STUDY

EXISTING PARKS AND FACILITIES

PARK NAME		SIZE	TYPE	RECREATION BUILDING	RESTROOM FACILITIES	OFF-STREET PARKING	MULTI-PURPOSE PAVED AREA	PLAYGROUND APPARATUS	SWINGS	SLIDES	MERRY-GO-ROUND	TEETER-TOTTER	CLIMBING BARS (JUNGLE GYM)	SANDBOX OR DIGGING PIT	WADING POOL	CREATIVE PLAYGROUND	PLAYFIELDS	BASEBALL	SOFTBALL	FOOTBALL OR GENERAL	ICE SKATING AREA	COURTS	TENNIS	BASKETBALL	OTHER	SWIMMING POOL	PICNIC AREA	NATURAL AREA	COASTING HILL	SPECIAL FEATURES	SHUFFLEBOARD	HORSESHOES	OTHER
Ribs Ridge	(93)	Incl. in Skyline Parks																															
Rim Point	(52)	7.33	Neighborhood																														
Robert Trent Jones	(71)	1.22	Neighborhood																														
Rolling Hills	(78)	1.13	Neighborhood																														
Rose	(31)	25.85	Community	•	•	•											4	3	1	•		4		•	•		•						
Sally Ann	(72)	2.88	Neighborhood																														
Sharon		3.50	Neighborhood																														
Shawnee	(87)	1.35	Neighborhood																														
Skyline	(23,83,88)	42.18	Open Space																														
Smith	(20)	0.46	Neighborhood																														
South	(2)	16.50	Community	•	•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		2	1		4	½	•	•			•		•			
Stewart	(92)	60.00	Regional																														
Streeper	(18)	1.20	Neighborhood						•	•	•			•			1			•			½										
Sun Valley	(40)	8.92	Open Space																														
Swords	(5)	74.04	Regional																										•				
Swords	(63)	514.19	Open Space																														
Terry	(9)	3.70	Neighborhood	•	•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		1	•	•		1		•								

BILLINGS PARK STUDY

EXISTING PARKS AND FACILITIES

PARK NAME		SIZE	TYPE	RECREATION BUILDING	RESTROOM FACILITIES	OFF-STREET PARKING	MULTI-PURPOSE PAVED AREA	PLAYGROUND APPARATUS	SWINGS	SLIDES	MERRY-GO-ROUND	TEETER-TOTTER	CLIMBING BARS (JUNGLE GYM)	SANDBOX OR DIGGING PIT	WADING POOL	CREATIVE PLAYGROUND	PLAYFIELDS	BASEBALL	SOFTBALL	FOOTBALL OR GENERAL	ICE SKATING AREA	COURTS	TENNIS	BASKETBALL	OTHER	SWIMMING POOL	PICNIC AREA	NATURAL AREA	COASTING HILL	SPECIAL FEATURES	SHUFFLEBOARD	HORSESHOES	OTHER
Meadow Lark	(16)	13.66	Community																														
McKenzie	(74)	9.99	Neighbor-hood																														
Millice	(69)	4.37	Neighbor-hood																														
Norman	(66)	0.84	Neighbor-hood											•														•		•			
North	(1)	16.50	Community	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•		2	•							•				•		•		
Optimist	(36)	20.00	Community	•	•														•														
Orchard	(68)	10.00	Neighbor-hood																														
Palisades	(62)	4.02	Neighbor-hood																														
Panorama Heights	(13)	5.50	Open Space																														
Paradise Valley	(86)	2.47	Neighbor-hood																														
Pinehill	(17)	8.30	Open Space																														
Pine View	(101)	0.60	Neighbor-hood																														
Pioneer	(6)	33.94	Community	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•		2	1	•			9			•	•	•	•	•		•		
Poly Vista	(35)	15.52	Community																														
Ponderosa	(97)	3.93	Neighbor-hood																														
Powwow	(39)	7.38	Neighbor-hood																														
Quanta	(94)	2.13	Neighbor-hood																														

BILLINGS PARK STUDY

EXISTING PARKS AND FACILITIES

PARK NAME		SIZE	TYPE	RECREATION BUILDING	RESTROOM FACILITIES	OFF-STREET PARKING	MULTI-PURPOSE PAVED AREA	PLAYGROUND APPARATUS	SWINGS	SLIDES	MERRY-GO-ROUND	TEETER-TOTTER	CLIMBING BARS (JUNGLE GYM)	SANDBOX OR DIGGING PIT	WADING POOL	CREATIVE PLAYGROUND	PLAYFIELDS	BASEBALL	SOFTBALL	FOOTBALL OR GENERAL	ICE SKATING AREA	COURTS	TENNIS	BASKETBALL	OTHER	SWIMMING POOL	PICNIC AREA	NATURAL AREA	COASTING HILL	SPECIAL FEATURES	SHUFFLEBOARD	HORSESHOES	OTHER
Grand View	(4)	2.50	Neighbor-hood														1	•								•							
Gorham	(27)	5.62	Neighbor-hood	•	•				•	•	•	•	•	•			•		•			½				•		•					
Hakert	(85)	0.77	Neighbor-hood																														
Harris	(84)	2.43	Neighbor-hood																														
Hawthorne	(32)	3.47	Neighbor-hood						•	•		•										½											
Heffner	(88)	Incl. in Skyline Parks																															
Heritage	(89)	3.64	Neighbor-hood																														
Highland	(64)	2.07	Neighbor-hood		•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•											•						•	
Hillner	(14)	7.12	Neighbor-hood																														
Josephine	(12)	57.69	Regional	•	•																					•	•		•				
Kiwanis	(96)	2.67	Neighbor-hood																														
Lampman	(45)	3.40	Neighbor-hood																														
Lampman	(44)	9.50	Neighbor-hood																														
Lillis - Meadow Lark	(38)	6.76	Neighbor-hood				•		•	•	•		•	•	•							2	½	•		•						•	
Lockwood	(51)	11.82	Community														1									•							
Lutheran	(76)	0.95	Neighbor-hood																														
Madsen	(33)	1.37	Neighbor-hood																														

BILLINGS PARK STUDY

EXISTING PARKS AND FACILITIES

PARK NAME		SIZE	TYPE	RECREATION BUILDING	RESTROOM FACILITIES	OFF-STREET PARKING	MULTI-PURPOSE PAVED AREA	PLAYGROUND APPARATUS	SWINGS	SLIDES	MERRY-GO-ROUND	TEETER-TOTTER	CLIMBING BARS (JUNGLE GYM)	SANDBOX OR DIGGING PIT	WADING POOL	CREATIVE PLAYGROUND	PLAYFIELDS	BASEBALL	SOFTBALL	FOOTBALL OR GENERAL	ICE SKATING AREA	COURTS	TENNIS	BASKETBALL	OTHER	SWIMMING POOL	PICNIC AREA	NATURAL AREA	COASTING HILL	SPECIAL FEATURES	SHUFFLEBOARD	HORSESHOES	OTHER
Central	(65)	16.00	Community	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•			4	2	•			2			•								
Centmal Heights (Sacajawea)	(37)	9.95	Neighbor-hood	•	•				•	•		•	•	•			3		•	•		1			•		•						
Charles Russell	(34)	3.13	Neighbor-hood																														
Comanche	(49)	1.43	Neighbor-hood														1																
Community	(3)	0.50	Open Space																														
Coulson	(48)	98.42	Regional																														
Cynthia	(43)	0.80	Neighbor-hood																														
Dick Logan's	(50)	2.80	Open Space																														
Dickie	(67)	1.15	Neighbor-hood																														
Division	(7)	.50	Open Space																						•								
Dokken	(59)	0.80	Neighbor-hood																														
Dry Creek	(75)	1.87	Neighbor-hood																														
Durland	(42)	1.00	Open Space																														
Eaton	(21)	1.15	Neighbor-hood						•	•	•	•	•	•		•						1/2												
Edgerton	(91)	5.52	Neighbor-hood																														
Evergreen	(19)	2.22	Neighbor-hood						•	•	•	•				•						1												
Grand Acres	(56)	0.29	Neighbor-hood																														

BILLINGS PARK STUDY

EXISTING PARKS AND FACILITIES

PARK NAME		SIZE	TYPE	RECREATION BUILDING	RESTROOM FACILITIES	OFF-STREET PARKING	MULTI-PURPOSE PAVED AREA	PLAYGROUND APPARATUS	SWINGS	SLIDES	MERRY-GO-ROUND	TEETER-TOTTER	CLIMBING BARS (JUNGLE GYM)	SANDBOX OR DIGGING PIT	WADING POOL	CREATIVE PLAYGROUND	PLAYFIELDS	BASEBALL	SOFTBALL	FOOTBALL OR GENERAL	ICE SKATING AREA	COURTS	TENNIS	BASKETBALL	OTHER	SWIMMING POOL	PICNIC AREA	NATURAL AREA	COASTING	SPECIAL FEATURES	HORSESHOES	GOLF
Afflerbaugh Park	(58)	6.23	Open Space																													
Alphabet Park	(8)	0.50	Open Space																													
Arrowhead Park	(15)	2.80	Neighbor-hood														1															
Athletic Park	(28)	9.37	Regional	•	•	•									•	•	•		•				•		•				•			
Bel Aire	(73)	1.25	Neighbor-hood																													
Billings Heights	(60)	8.00	Neighbor-hood														1															
Boulder Avenue	(70)	5.00	Neighbor-hood														•															
Bridle Moon Park	(41)	18.08	Open Space																													
Brooksdale Park	(24)	Included in Lockwood																														
Burg	(23)	1.25	Neighbor-hood					•	•	•	•	•										1		•								
Burlington	(55)	4.26	Neighbor-hood	•	•			•	•	•	•	•					3					2										
Byrnes - Stephens	(77)	0.52	Neighbor-hood																													
Byron Nelson	(61)	4.09	Neighbor-hood																													
Cameron	(22)	3.26	Open Space																													
Canyon Trail	(98)	25.39	Private																													
Cave Park	(99)	2.20)	Private																													
Cedar Park	(57)	3.80	Neighbor-hood																													

County Parks Underlined

Table 28

INVENTORY OF EXISTING OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN PLANNING REGION 5
ACREAGES BY LEVEL OF ADMINISTRATION, FOR LAND AND WATER, AND BY CLASSIFICATION

Level of Administration	Total Acreage*	Land Acreage	Water Acreage	Acreages by BOR Classification					
				Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
Federal	859,477	856,120	3,357		7,139	676,332	241	175,000	765
State	33,609	24,453	9,628		10,287	23,282			40
Local	981	948	5	355	380	8	218		20
Total	894,067	881,521	12,990	355	17,806	699,622	459	175,000	825

* In instances where the total acreage shown exceeds the total land and water acreage the difference can be accounted for by acres of permanent wetlands.

Table 29

INVENTORY OF IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN PLANNING REGION 5
ACREAGES BY LEVEL OF ADMINISTRATION, FOR LAND AND WATER, AND BY CLASSIFICATION

Level of Administration	Number of Sites	Total Acreage*	Land Acreage*	Water Acreage*	Acreages by BOR Classification					
					Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Calss 5	Class 6
Federal										
State	8	352	352			352				
Local	2	510	510		10	500				
Total	10	862	862		10	852				

* In many instances known potential sites have been reported but no acreage estimate was provided. The acreage figures in this table therefore do not include estimates for those sites. In instances where the total acreage shown exceeds the total land and water acreage the difference can be accounted for by acres of permanent wetlands.

THE NORTHEAST REGION
(Planning Region 6)

The Northeastern Region is located along much of Montana's "Hi-line", that east-west highway which extends across the northern part of the state. It is composed of Blaine, Daniels, Hill, McCone, Phillips, Richland, Roosevelt, Sheridan and Valley Counties. The region is extensive and contains 23,600 square miles or about sixteen percent of the state's total area.

Much of the land remains in public ownership and provides an important basis for the region's range livestock activities. Some of the public land in the Northeast is included in several national wildlife refuges and several large reservoirs, among them Fresno, Nelson and Fort Peck.

Indian Reservations also comprise a significant total of the acreage in this region. Both the Fort Belknap and Rocky Boy Reservations are in this region, as well as the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, the second largest in the state.

This region is physically a part of the Great Plains, an area of considerable contrast with the mountainous western part of the state. It is an area of the short grasses where the wooded river bottoms provide an interesting contrast to the brown tones of the late summer rangelands. Extensive vistas are here and there interrupted by river breaks, badlands, and an occasional hill complex.

In this region suitable settings for outdoor recreation are limited. To be sure, the more popular areas focus on the region's rivers, particularly the Missouri and the Milk and the several reservoirs. Fort Peck

Reservoir, with its extensive shoreline, and surrounding Charles M. Russell Game Range is the most attractive of these areas (a Class 2 impact area). In the Northeast the importance of the wayside recreation areas must not be overlooked. Easily accessible and suitable sites for picnicking, camping, or merely "stretching one's legs" should receive attention.

POPULATION AND OUT-OF-STATE VISITATION

In 1960 the population of the Northeast numbered 85,000 or about thirteen percent of the state's total. It is projected to reach 94,000 by 1970 and 102,000 by 1975. By 1975, the two urban areas of Glasgow and Havre will have populations in excess of 10,000.

U.S. Highway 2, a major travel route in Montana, extends through the region. As a result, the exposure to out-of-state travelers is quite high. Additionally a considerable amount of Canadian traffic moves into the region through several ports of entry along the International Border. The exposure index for Glasgow is 25.3 and for Havre it is 24.5.

Owing to the present lack of developed facilities along the region's highways and the distances involved between recreation attractions, this general area is one in which planned stops are often widely spaced. Many of the out-of-state travelers entering the Northeast have destinations outside the region (especially Glacier National Park).

SUPPLY, DEMAND AND NEEDS

A review of the tables and supporting data for this region indicates a pattern that is predominant throughout the state. There appears to

be a lack of facilities to meet the demands anticipated by 1970 and 1975.

While there appears to be ample land available for development, the problem of suitable location complicates the situation. It would seem appropriate that plans for this area should include acquisition and development of suitable recreation areas adjacent to or near the major highway routes.

It should also be pointed out that existing recreation areas can more effectively function with upgrading of facilities. Even though some areas may be somewhat remotely located they can be objects of destination if the recreationist is assured adequate facilities in an attractive setting. An all-weather road problem must be overcome in several areas with high recreation potential.

Attention is directed to page 44 for background material on the tables prepared for each of the regions, including those following on pages 116 through 116e. For each of the major activities a brief narrative discussion with respect to supply, demand and needs and the resultant implication for action is herewith presented.

In some instances a more complete resume of problems for a given activity will be found in Region 1 narratives.

Swimming

From the overall point of view, the tables indicate that the needs are generally being met for swimming. However, this does not preclude the possibility for needs arising in a given community or city which does not have convenient access to a swimming facility. (Refer to Region 1 for additional discussion.)

Pleasure Driving

The comparatively uncrowded roads and highways and the vast, open spaces offer opportunities for pleasure driving in a way that is not possible in the more crowded, although scenic, areas. The subtle beauties of the prairies, hills and breaks will undoubtedly come into their own in time for fulfilling partially the demand of the public for that combination of viewing and travel that is pleasure driving.

Walking for Pleasure, Nature Walks and Hiking

While facilities are not necessarily existing for these pursuits, neither is there much limitation upon them and the resourceful recreationist will find much to avail himself of in these activities. The thinly scattered population and nature of the resources will not likely generate a great deal of demand for these facilities.

Playground Activities

Since playground activities are generally desired near at hand for the younger people, the demand perhaps still exists in the region as a whole for some facilities in this regard. Thus, the supply offered by the private sector must be considered as a bonus for vacation use rather than as a fulfillment of daily needs.

Sightseeing

The Missouri River and Fort Peck Reservoir are the major attractions in the sightseeing category and, as such, may be said to be adequate to the demand. Certainly the demand for sightseeing from this region will be felt, and accommodated, in nearby and other regions of the state.

Picnicking

While the natural attractions of the reservoir will generate a considerable demand for picnicking, it must be recognized that this demand also occurs rather uniformly throughout a region, regardless of the presence or absence of outstanding natural resources. To a large extent, picnicking demands should be served rather close to population centers or main routes of travel. The river valleys are likely the most desirable areas in this respect and this may require some land acquisition despite the lands which are currently in public ownership. At the same time, some consideration might be given to capitalizing upon the sites which exemplify or epitomize the qualities of vastness and the grandeur of the plains, phenomena of considerable interest to the traveler.

Fishing

A reservoir of this type has its own particular kind of management problem as a fishery, resulting in periodic changes in the kind or quality of fishing. Nevertheless, the area is developing into an attraction for much of the state as well as the immediate region. The size and comparative isolation of the reservoir means that an activity such as fishing creates rather special related demands in terms of facilities necessary for a satisfactory recreational visit. In this instance it might be said that the major problem is not the quantity of game fish, but the provisions which need to be made for the recreation oriented visitors.

As with other activities, the public agencies and the private sector must both be aware of other more localized demands for fishing in addition to those associated with the predominant attraction of the region.

Boating

The immense Fort Peck Reservoir is adequate to almost any demands from the state for boating or fishing which it is likely to experience. However, it is not easily accessible because of a lack of roads and because it is some distance from portions of this region. When the problems of access are solved, the demands for facilities such as ramps, marinas, and concessions will take on new dimensions which cannot be fully appreciated at this time.

Despite the size of the reservoir, this does not preclude the need for ramps and docks at smaller bodies of water located throughout the region and which serve rather localized demands.

The tables indicate that, at present, the private sector supplies as many ramps as the other public agencies combined. It would appear that as demands continue there will be a distinct need, and opportunity, for the private sector to produce a variety of additional facilities. Public agencies may also be expected to provide further facilities.

Camping

In recent years, there has been a great increase in the number of vacationers using tents, tent and travel trailers and camper

units, and this region has experienced the impact of these out-of-state visitors. With the projected needs for some 3,000 units over and above what is already available, there is much that can be done in the region to supply these demands. Currently the local governments have provided more than a fourth of these needed facilities.

In this region particularly, the focus of the recreational camping sites would be areas adjacent to the reservoir or the more significant bodies of water, either natural or man-made, which are found throughout the area. There is a certain amount of recreational camping potential along the Milk River also, and such sites would be more easily available to the traveler. Convenience for the traveling public in this region is a factor in planning as well as the desired recreation experience.

Sports Events

A major contribution from the private sector is evident for this type of activity. It is likely that the private sector will continue to lead in this type of provision since public agencies apparently do not feel this to be among their top priorities while funds are limited, particularly with respect to the Land and Water Conservation Fund program. Facilities for participation in sports events, as opposed to spectatorship, are however, an important part of the governmental responsibility.

Horseback Riding

The rather thinly scattered population of the region creates a problem for both the private sector and the public agencies in regard to the provision of facilities. The private sector particularly needs a somewhat concentrated demand in order to make the facility worthwhile. The potential for horseback riding is more than adequate on the public lands, however, the lack of identification of these lands is a part of the problem.

Water Skiing and Sailing

In terms of quantity, the Fort Peck Reservoir is capable of almost unlimited supply in respect to water oriented recreation facilities. The distance from some portions of the region, plus the very limited road access to shoreline, are the major problems. To some degree the immense size is a limitation for some activities due to rough weather and consequent danger on the water. As other boating facilities are provided, these activities will be accommodated also.

Hunting

The Northeast Region is one of the finest waterfowl and upland game bird hunting areas in the state. The Missouri River breaks and

adjoining areas also provide excellent opportunities for big game hunting, particularly for deer and antelope. An introduced population of elk on the edge of the Charles M. Russell Game Range adds variety to fall hunting opportunities. While a complete assessment of supply and demand for game, and for related goods and services, was not available for this version of the state plan, it is anticipated that these conditions are, in general, satisfactory. Developed recreation areas might well be managed so as to function as facilities related to hunting activities.

Snow Sports and Snow Skiing

While the terrain generally is not suitable for the type of skiing associated with long runs, lifts, etc., this does not rule out developments for ski tours, cross country skiing, or more moderate runs which would not require the usual facilities.

It is probable that a substantial amount of snow sports could be provided for with modest development or minor alterations to the landscape or terrain. This could be especially suitable for the younger age groups.

Golf

Although the population of the region is nearly 100,000, it is relatively scattered. This would tend to indicate that it is not feasible to serve a sizable portion of the demand for golfing. It would appear that the eight private courses have, for the present, largely satisfied the demand where it is practical to supply it.

High initial investment costs plus subsequent administrative costs tend to preclude golf course development by many public agencies until their more broadly based needs are cared for.

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 30 District #6

1970	Swimming (Sq.Ft.)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres Playfields)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (No.Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)
Demand									
Resident	13,527	541,171	397,673	117	295,441	532	89	179,141	170,698
Out of State	10,237		53,316		1,457,508	289	48	26,323	
Total	23,764	541,171	450,989	117	1,752,949	821	137	205,464	170,698
Supply									
Federal	2,000			23		184	30		
State						78	10		
Local	23,200			69		83	14		
Private	15,100			147		180	30	4,360	
Total	40,300			239		525	84	4,360	
Needs									
Total Demand	23,764	541,171	450,989	117	1,752,949	821	137	205,464	170,698
Recorded Supply	40,300			239		525	84	4,360	
Calculated Needs		541,171	450,989		1,752,949	296	53	201,104	170,698

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 30 District #6

1970	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)
Demand									
Resident	310	8	420	105	103,171	90,039	72,342	59,026	55,275
Out of State	503	12	4,070	1,018	43,872	63,271	202,172	76,165	3,047
Total	813	20	4,490	1,123	147,043	153,310	274,514	135,191	58,322
Supply									
Federal	80	2	214	95					
State	120	3	94	43					
Local			913	108					
Private		5	153	15	872,000	10,000	2,300	13,000	6,075
Total	200	10	1,374	261	872,000	10,000	2,300	13,000	6,075
Needs									
Total Demand	813	20	4,490	1,123	147,043	153,310	274,514	135,191	58,322
Recorded Supply	200	10	1,374	261	872,000	10,000	2,300	13,000	6,075
Calculated Needs	613	10	3,116	862		143,310	272,214	122,191	52,247

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 30 District #6

1970	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golfing (18 Holes /25M)	
Demand									
Resident	25,358	80,662	11,906	6,567	4,689	37,517		4	
Out of State		31,808							
Total	25,358	112,470	11,906	6,567	4,689	37,517		4	
Supply									
Federal								1	
State									
Local									
Private		1,620				2,250		8	
Total		1,620				2,250		9	
Needs									
Total Demand	25,358	112,470	11,906	6,567	4,689	37,517		4	
Recorded Supply		1,620				2,250		9	
Calculated Needs	25,358	110,850	11,906	6,567	4,689	35,267			

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 31

District #6

1975	Swimming (Sq.Ft.)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres Playfields)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (No.Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)
Demand									
Resident	15,985	617,216	450,925	128	339,724	604	101	195,877	185,675
Out of State	13,284		66,942		1,864,265	362	60	31,264	
Total	29,269	617,216	517,867	128	2,203,989	966	161	227,141	185,675
Supply									
Federal	2,000			23		184	30		
State						78	10		
Local	23,200			69		83	14		
Private	15,100			147		180	30	4,360	
Total	40,300			239		525	84	4,360	
Needs									
Total Demand	29,269	617,216	517,867	128	2,203,989	966	161	227,141	185,675
Recorded Supply	40,300			239		525	84	4,360	
Calculated Needs		617,216	517,867		2,203,989	441	77	222,781	185,675

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 31 District #6

1975	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)
Demand									
Resident	400	10	504		116,302	102,019	82,635	70,394	69,371
Out of State	640	16	4,884		57,896	75,461	278,627	108,556	4,341
Total	1,040	26	5,388	1,447	174,198	177,480	361,262	178,950	73,712
Supply									
Federal	80	2	214	95					
State	120	3	94	43					
Local			913	108					
Private			153	15	872,000	10,000	2,300	13,000	6,075
Total	200	5	1,374	261	872,000	10,000	2,300	13,000	6,075
Needs									
Total Demand	1,040	26	5,388	1,447	174,198	177,480	361,262	178,950	73,712
Recorded Supply	200	5	1,374	261	872,000	10,000	2,300	13,000	6,075
Calculated Needs	840	21	4,014	1,186		167,480	359,962	165,950	67,637

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 31 District #6

1975	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golfing (18 Holes/ 25M)	
Demand									
Resident	28,564	86,715	8,161	7,143	5,102	40,806		4	
Out of State		34,602							
Total	28,564	121,317	8,161	7,143	5,102	40,806		4	
Supply									
Federal								1	
State									
Local									
Private		1,620				2,250		8	
Total		1,620				2,250		9	
Needs									
Total Demand	28,564	121,317	8,161	7,143	5,102	40,806		4	
Recorded Supply		1,620				2,250		9	
Calculated Needs	28,564	119,697	8,161	7,143	5,102	38,556			

Table 32

INVENTORY OF EXISTING OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN PLANNING REGION 6
ACREAGES BY LEVEL OF ADMINISTRATION, FOR LAND AND WATER, AND BY CLASSIFICATION

Level of Administration	Total Acreage*	Land Acreage	Water Acreage	Acreages by BOR Classification					
				Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
Federal	555,144	254,219	137,325		168,949	372,435	160	13,500	100
State	39,303	31,856	5,430		2,874	36,379			150
Local	11,001	8,810	2,087	58	4,206	6,737			
Total	605,448	294,885	144,842	58	176,029	415,451	160	13,500	250

* In instances where the total acreage shown exceeds the total land and water acreage the difference can be accounted for by acres of permanent wetlands.

Table 33

INVENTORY OF IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN PLANNING REGION 6
ACREAGES BY LEVEL OF ADMINISTRATION, FOR LAND AND WATER, AND BY CLASSIFICATION

Level of Administration	Number of Sites	Total Acreage*	Land Acreage*	Water Acreage*	Acreages by BOR Classification					
					Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
Federal										
State	2	43	43			3				40
Local										
Total	2	43	43			3				40

* In many instances known potential sites have been reported but no acreage estimate was provided. The acreage figures in this table therefore do not include estimates for those sites. In instances where the total acreage shown exceeds the total land and water acreage the difference can be accounted for by acres of permanent wetlands.

THE SOUTHEAST REGION
(Planning Region 7)

The Southeastern Region comprises ten counties and is second in size only to the north central region. It has an area of more than 27,500 square miles.

Southeastern Montana is prairie and river valley country and in many respects is similar to the northeast. Vast expanses of gently undulating land are characteristic. The region contains some badlands topography and examples are to be noted along the southern margins of Fort Peck Reservoir and south of Glendive. Pine hills and buttes elsewhere interrupt the extensive horizon of this region. With the exception of the hills in the southeastern section and woodlands along the larger streams and rivers, grasses comprise the predominant cover. Grazing, based on this valuable range, provides the foundation for much of the region's economy.

The southeast, and for that matter, most of Montana's plains country, is subject to considerable seasonal weather variations. In winter low temperatures are frequently recorded. Summer brings warm weather with temperatures reaching 100^{o} are not uncommon.

Like the northeast, this is a region through which many travelers pass. The majority, however, appear to travel through the area rather than aiming at any specific destination within this region. The southeast is certainly not without recreation attractions. At Makoshika and Medicine Rocks State Parks, areas of geologic interest are to be observed. Here the work of erosion by wind and water has

intricately carved columns, spires, arches, and caves and the areas are especially attractive for the detail of their features. The region is also noted for its archeologic resources and fossil fields, widely distributed through the southeast. It must be noted as well that the great vistas, beautiful sunsets and the calm of early mornings and evenings make this one of the state's most interesting regions. And finally, although by no means exhausting the inventory of the southeast's attractions, this is one of the last of the state's regions in which a real feeing for the old west can be gained.

POPULATION AND OUT-OF-STATE VISITATION

The Southeastern Region included a resident population of 48,000 in 1960. This was classified as predominantly rural and there was no city with a population of 10,000. By 1970 the total population is expected to increase by 4,000 and by 1975 residents in the ten county area will number about 56,600.

Adjacent portions of Wyoming, North and South Dakota are, like so much of the state's borderlands, sparsely peopled and the impact from these few residents and, for that matter, Montanans in the adjacent areas, is and will continue to be slight.

However, the southeast is traversed by several major highways and a large amount of traffic funnels through the region during the summer months. A quarter of Montana's out-of-state visitors pass through Miles City, for example, and almost as many pass through Glendive to the northeast. From the Black Hills section of South Dakota, travelers enter the state very near its southeastern corner and they contribute

significantly to the numbers crossing the region.

For the most part impact areas in the southeast area are of the wayside service type (Class 5) although Makoshika State Park merits designation as an intervening opportunity of greater attraction (Class 2 or 3).

SUPPLY, DEMAND AND NEEDS

Attention is directed to the material on page 44 for background on the tables prepared for each of the regions, including those following. The data presented in the tables on supply, demand and needs for the southeast are similar to those for the northeast. The need for additional facilities is again very evident.

Public land is available for the development of necessary facilities but, unfortunately it is the problem of convenient location that continues to appear. For example, the Fort Peck area could sustain an added visitor load of thousands annually, but the area is rather remote from the more frequented travel routes and up to now access, all weather roads, are badly needed. Even two of the region's three state parks--Hell Creek and Medicine Rocks--are far removed from the major highways. At present wayside facilities are totally inadequate and as mentioned above all weather road problems must be overcome.

A brief summary of outdoor recreation facilities follows in which special attention is drawn to the present relationship between supply and demand and the resultant implications in needs and action.

Swimming

The recorded supply, as indicated by the number of pools provided by communities and the private sector, shows a square foot total somewhat

in excess of the demand. This is encouraging from the standpoint of swimming opportunities, but does not necessarily mean that several more pools are not necessary.

Swimming (see discussion for Region 1) must be available near people and particularly youth. A pool in a neighboring community will mean but little to the needs expressed in another urban area in that region. Distribution of pools therefore, is most important. Upgrading present facilities may also present important considerations in this area.

Swimming pools are of particular importance in the southeast region as supplemental lake and stream swimming is virtually non-existent throughout much of the area.

Pleasure Driving

A substantial demand for pleasure driving is being cared for by a reasonably adequate highway and road system. Although much of the area is not as striking from a scenic standpoint as some of the mountainous western part of the state, it does possess features that are rapidly gaining statewide and regional recognition. The spaciousness of the area coupled with a vivid history of Indian life, an interesting background of military campaigns, and the ever spectacular aspects of the livestock industry make visitations to this vast area most memorable. The presence of large numbers of game animals, particularly antelope and deer as well as game birds, add much to the pleasure of driving in this portion of Montana.

Walking for Pleasure

Because of the distances involved, walking for pleasure has not become a particularly important recreational pursuit in this region.

Coupled with hunting however, a considerable amount of walking is carried on during the fall.

Playground Activities

With a total demand of 66 acres and a present recorded supply of 18 acres, the need for additional playground acreage within several communities in the region is pressing.

Sightseeing

The substantial sightseeing demand, like driving for pleasure, is satisfied by the pleasant, spacious countryside easily available for sightseeing activities.

Picnicking

The demand for both tables and acres is not met by the present recorded supply. This would point up a need for the acquisition and development of additional picnicking lands. Judging by similar situations existing over the greater part of the state, these additional picnicking developments would be most valuable located in conjunction with the highway system throughout the region.

Fishing

Fishing in the southeastern district is largely supplied by stock watering reservoirs and the several rivers in the area. Warm water type fishing predominates with pike, catfish, perch, bass, bluegill, paddlefish and others important to this interesting fishery. A limited amount of trout fishing is available in several spring fed reservoirs and stretches of river. It is expected that not all of the fishing demand is met locally. Weekend fishing and longer vacation trips are common into other regions where trout fishing is more available.

The present lack of figures to enter in the public supply section of the tables represents an area needing special attention in future updating efforts of the plan. It is recognized that a very important contribution to the expressed need is being provided from this sector.

Bicycling

No known special facilities for bicycling have been reported for this region.

As with most of the state, the bicycle rider is required to take his chances with automotive traffic. The hazards of present day bicycling has, no doubt, discouraged this type of outdoor recreation to a considerable extent throughout the state. Special attention to this problem in Region 7 and elsewhere is strongly recommended.

Boat Ramps

Only two boat ramps have been reported for the six needed. This points up a serious need for additional work in this area.

Camping

Camping spaces and acres are far below the calculated demand. It is interesting to note that the majority of this demand originates from out-of-state visitors. This again points up the importance of locating additional camping facilities where they would be readily available from the highway system throughout the region.

This large current demand emphasizes the furnishing of additional camping facilities as a primary need for recreation action in southeastern Montana.

Sports Events

Needs for sports events are supplied in a large measure by the

private sector. Rodeos, among other activities, play an important part in furnishing this type of spectator sport in Region 7. Present supply largely provided by private enterprise appears adequate to the demand.

Horseback Riding

This activity shows a supply considerably below the demand. This, however, is a popular form of recreation in the region. Private enterprise, including outfitting, can well become more active in this field.

Nature Walks and Hiking

The spaciousness of this area presents a wide variety of walking and hiking opportunities. It is suspected that much of this activity is carried out during the fall hunting period.

Water Skiing

Water skiing demand largely originates from residents of the region with a much smaller requirement from out-of-state visitors.

Only a fraction of the present demand is satisfied within the region. This is because of the lack of large water surfaces. There are no immediate plans for materially changing this situation although all-weather roads to the Fort Peck Reservoir would aid materially.

It is expected that many residents will rely upon neighboring regions for their water skiing.

Hunting

Hunting represents a particularly important recreational activity in southeastern Montana. Antelope and deer represent the major big game species while ring-necked pheasants, sharptailed grouse, sage

grouse and Hungarian partridges represent the chief game birds hunted. Waterfowl are also present in considerable numbers.

A complete assessment of supply and demand of this activity is not presently available. It is known, however, that both the public and private sector are making a substantial contribution. Private enterprise, engaged in the provision of services and related facilities in regard to hunting, has a particularly important opportunity in southeastern Montana.

Sailing and Canoeing

A rather small resident demand has been recorded. It is expected that little if any sailing takes place in the region because of the lack of larger water surfaces.

Canoeing is enjoyed on the Yellowstone River to a limited extent. It is expected that this activity will increase materially in the future.

Mountain Climbing

None available in the region.

Snow Skiing

No formal facilities have been developed as yet. There is, however, a considerable amount of over-snow skiing and informal snow play. Although topography and snow conditions are not as ideal as those found farther west in the state the increasing demand may well bring about developments commensurate with available conditions.

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 34 District #7

1970	Swimming (Sq.Ft.)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres Playfields)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (No.Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)
Demand									
Resident	7,599	304,039	223,418	66	165,540	299	50	100,645	95,900
Out of State	10,040		52,290		1,429,496	284	47	25,819	
Total	17,639	304,039	275,708	66	1,595,036	583	97	126,464	95,900
Supply									
Federal						89	10		
State						174	45		
Local	21,100			18		30	25		
Private	880				1,020	6	1	580	
Total	21,980			18	1,020	299	81	580	
Needs									
Total Demand	17,639	304,039	275,708	66	1,595,036	583	97	126,464	95,900
Recorded Supply	21,980			18	1,020	299	81	580	
Calculated Needs		304,039	275,708	48	1,594,016	284	16	125,884	95,900

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 34 District #7

1970	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)
Demand									
Resident	174	5	236	59	57,703	50,231	40,574	43,297	32,360
Out of State	49	1	3,984	996	43,029	61,761	198,288	74,702	2,688
Total	223	6	4,220	1,055	100,732	111,992	238,862	117,999	35,048
Supply									
Federal			19	2					
State	40	1	83	95					
Local	40	1		3					
Private			76	7	523,500	1,375			
Total	80	2	178	107	523,500	1,375			
Needs									
Total Demand	223	6	4,220	1,055	100,732	111,992	238,862	117,999	35,048
Recorded Supply	80	2	178	107	523,500	1,375			
Calculated Needs	143	4	4,042	948		110,617	238,862	117,999	35,048

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 34 District #7

1970	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golfing (18 Holes/ 25M)	
Demand									
Resident	16,269	44,456	4,235	3,618	2,634	25,077		2	
Out of State		30,684							
Total	16,269	75,140	4,235	3,618	2,634	25,077			
Supply									
Federal									
State									
Local									
Private		7,035						3	
Total		7,035						3	
Needs									
Total Demand	16,269	75,140	4,235	3,618	2,634	25,077		2	
Recorded Supply		7,035						3	
Calculated Needs	16,269	68,105	4,235	3,618	2,634	25,077			

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 35

District #7

1975	Swimming (Sq.Ft.)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Acres Playfields)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnicking (No.Tables)	Picnicking (Acres)	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)
Demand									
Resident	8,837	351,275	249,328	71	187,840	333	56	108,305	102,664
Out of State	13,028		65,656		1,828,435	355	59	30,663	
Total	21,865	351,275	314,984	71	2,016,275	688	115	138,968	102,664
Supply									
Federal						79	10		
State						174	45		
Local	21,100			18		30	25		
Private	880				1,020	6	1	580	
Total	21,980			18	1,020	299	81	580	
Needs									
Total Demand	21,865	351,275	314,984	71	2,016,275	688	115	138,968	102,664
Recorded Supply	21,980			18	1,020	299	81	580	
Calculated Needs		351,275	314,984	53	2,015,255	399	34	138,388	102,664

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 35 District #7

1975	Other Boats (Parking Spaces)	Other Boats (Ramps)	Camping & Trailer (Spaces)	Camping & Trailer (Acres)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horseback Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)
Demand									
Resident	320	8	276		64,306	56,409	45,693	38,922	38,359
Out of State	80	2	4,648		56,785	73,817	273,273	106,471	4,260
Total	400	10	4,924	1,231	121,091	130,226	318,966	145,393	42,619
Supply									
Federal			19	2					
State	40	1	83	95					
Local	40	1		3					
Private			76	7	523,500	1,375			
Total	80	2	178	107	523,500	1,375			
Needs									
Total Demand	400	10	4,924	1,231	121,091	130,226	318,966	145,393	42,619
Recorded Supply	80	2	178	107	523,500	1,375			
Calculated Needs	320	8	4,746	1,124		128,851	318,966	145,393	42,619

DEMAND, SUPPLY & NEEDS TABLE 35 District #7

1975	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Ski Lifts)	Golfing (18 Holes/ 25M)	
Demand									
Resident	15,794	47,949	4,513	2,949	2,821	22,563		2	
Out of State		33,051							
Total	15,794	81,000	4,513	2,949	2,821	22,563		2	
Supply									
Federal									
State									
Local									
Private		7,035						3	
Total		7,035						3	
Needs									
Total Demand		81,000	4,513	2,949	2,821	22,563		2	
Recorded Supply		7,035						3	
Calculated Needs		73,965	4,513	2,949	2,821	22,563			

Table 36
INVENTORY OF EXISTING OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN PLANNING REGION 7
ACREAGES BY LEVEL OF ADMINISTRATION, FOR LAND AND WATER, AND BY CLASSIFICATION

Level of Administration	Total Acreage*	Land Acreage	Water Acreage	Acreages by BOR Classification					
				Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
Federal	908,841	813,382	95,459		95,400	805,161	1,280	7,000	
State	1,562	1,484	78		414	68	1,080		
Local	151	151			151				
Total	910,554	815,017	95,537		95,965	805,229	2,360	7,000	

* In instances where the total acreage shown exceeds the total land and water acreage the difference can be accounted for by acres of permanent wetlands.

Table 37
INVENTORY OF IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS IN PLANNING REGION 7
ACREAGES BY LEVEL OF ADMINISTRATION, FOR LAND AND WATER, AND BY CLASSIFICATION

Level Administration	Number of Sites	Total Acreage*	Land Acreage*	Water Acreage*	Acreage by BOR Classification					
					Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
Federal										
State	9	10,029	10,029			29		10,000		
Local										
Total	9	10,029	10,029			29		10,000		

* In many instances known potential sites have been reported but no acreage estimate was provided. The acreage figures in this table therefore do not include estimates for those sites. In instances where the total acreage shown exceeds the total land and water acreage the difference can be accounted for by acres of permanent wetlands.

PART H - SPECIAL PROBLEMS

Many of the more critical problems associated with outdoor recreation programs in Montana are those encountered in most other states. Certainly the problem of financing is critical and this one factor is the most outstanding limiting element in activating needed programs.

The state parks program recently received a severe blow when the law setting aside one percent of the state motor fuel tax for use at water based parks was declared unconstitutional. This leaves the state parks system without the means for even a minimum maintenance program and a wholesale closure of state parks will result if the funds to operate them are not forthcoming. Additional funds to expand and develop the state park system are badly needed.

Counties have a particularly difficult problem in planning, developing and maintaining recreational facilities. In 1961 the Montana Supreme Court in Platte v. Hi-Ball ruled that counties, as subdivisions of state government, cannot exercise independent legislative power. A county must implement existing state statutes, but it cannot independently legislate, such as by enacting county-wide zoning. Establishment of city-county planning and zoning boards must be initiated by the city. This makes it extremely difficult, especially in the smaller counties, to qualify for federal aid under the requirements of many of these programs.

Special problems in coordination of planning effort become more evident as additional planning groups become active within the state.

To avoid wasteful duplication of effort and possible conflicting results, more effective coordination must be achieved.

The great size of Montana and the topographical variation from the prairies of the east to the mountains of the west creates problems in attempting to develop a statewide plan. Participation rates and, therefore, needs vary with the available naturally occurring recreational opportunities. Continuing assessment of needs and opportunities across the state will increase the value of the plan as additional information becomes available.

The existence of problems not mentioned in this brief section is fully realized. As information becomes available, problems will be isolated, studied and solutions will be recommended.

PART I - COORDINATION WITH OTHER PLANS AND PROGRAMS

In the preparation of the Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan, every effort has been made to keep closely in touch with other related plans within the state and region.

Lewis and Clark Trail Program

Montana is cooperating in a coordinated interstate effort to mark and develop appropriate historic and recreation sites along the Lewis and Clark Trail. This program will identify the route of the 1804-06 exploration from St. Louis to the Pacific and return. The newly created Lewis and Clark Trail Commission has stressed the important part Montana will play in this project. It has been emphasized that Montana has by far the most mileage of the Trail within its boundaries. Also, the Missouri River between Fort Benton and the headwaters of Fort Peck Reservoir, represents the most significant portion of the river route remaining relatively unchanged from the period of exploration. It thus might well present outstanding opportunities for preservation and appropriate recreation development. Markers on roads and highways paralleling or intersecting this historic trail will greatly enhance the enjoyment of the traveling public.

Old West Trail

A travel route through Montana, Nebraska, North and South Dakota and Wyoming has been carefully selected to emphasize the rich historic heritage of the region. A system of marking is expected to make this

route easily identifiable. It has been planned also that the Old West Trail in Montana follow generally the same route as the Lewis and Clark Trail. This coordination will enhance both programs.

National Wild Rivers Program

A recent nationwide review of rivers has brought out the recommendation that certain rivers with high scientific, aesthetic, and recreation values should be preserved free-flowing in their natural setting. This nationwide study, headed by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, further emphasized the following criteria in selection of rivers for possible inclusion in the program. These are listed briefly as follows:

1. Condition - The river should be relatively free-flowing and unpolluted. The scene from the river should please, whether the river is of true wilderness character or somewhat modified by man; or these conditions be subject to practical restoration.

2. Quality - The river and its setting should possess natural and recreation values of outstanding quality.

3. Capacity - The river and its setting should be large enough to sustain existing recreation use or to accommodate more without undue impairment of the natural values or quality of the recreation experience.

4. Highest Use - Retention of the river in its natural, free-flowing condition should outweigh alternative uses.

5. Present Status - No projects be authorized or underway which would permanently and drastically impair the existing natural and recreation values of the river and its setting.

Six rivers have been selected for immediate Congressional consideration, while the Missouri between Fort Benton and Fort Peck is listed for more study.

MONTANA'S RECREATIONAL WATERWAY SYSTEM

The Montana Fish and Game Commission has indicated a deep interest in the recreation aspects of free-flowing rivers in Montana. The criteria in the selection of rivers for the State Recreational Waterway System include high quality fishing opportunities as well as scenic, historic and other broad and related recreational values associated with the free-flowing character of these water courses.

An example of this interest has been the Commission's dedication on April 20, 1965, of that portion of the Yellowstone between the Park's boundary and Pompeys Pillar as a recreation river. The relatively unchanged Fort Benton to Fort Peck Reservoir reach of the Missouri was also selected in April 1966 for a similar type designation. Also in April 1966 the Flathead River above Flathead Lake, the North and Middle Forks and the South Fork above Hungry Horse Dam were classified as the Flathead River Recreational Waterway.

A detailed description of the system follows:

> "The Montana Fish and Game Commission which has been designated as the official state recreational agency by the Montana legislature, has adopted a basic plan for the perpetuation and orderly development of Montana's remaining outstanding rivers and streams. The system has been designated as the State Recreational Waterway System.
>
> "The System...The State Recreational Waterway System has been adopted with the intent to accomplish three major goals. The first goal is to maintain our better streams as free-flowing productive waters, and to improve their quality and recreational potential wherever possible. The second goal is eventual improvement of somewhat less than prime streams so they would eventually be of the quality which would make them desirable for placement in the system. The third, but most certainly not the least important goal, is to develop the recreational waterways in a manner that will encourage and obtain optimum recreational use by Montanans and their guests. High quality fishing is an

outstanding feature of Montana's streams and optimum multiple recreational use would necessarily involve other uses which are compatible with and non-detrimental to stream fishing.

"Fortunately, all three of these goals are so closely allied as to be interdependent, and one cannot be reached without the others having been at least approached. Development and maintenance without public use would be pointless, and optimum use would give more impetus to the program.

"Criteria For Selection Of Streams...Emphasis for selection of streams is quality fishing and quality recreation. Advantage must be taken of these unique features. Any retreat to artificialities could only detract from quality fishing and recreation as we know it in Montana.

"Streams which have been rated as blue-ribbon trout streams by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Montana Fish and Game Department and Montana State University all have qualities which rate them high for inclusion in the system. The rating has taken into account such things as productivity of streams, access, scenic beauty and public use. Potential of various waterways for ultimate recreational value or development must also be considered when making choices. Consideration should also be given to historical value, economic opportunities, hunting areas, waterfowl habitat, water quality, and plausibility of protection from factors which would make the waterways less desirable...

"Recreation Planning And Development...The Recreation and Parks Division of the Montana Fish and Game Department has incorporated the concept of the Recreational Waterways System into the Statewide Recreation Plan. It will entail major emphasis on access areas and development of facilities adjacent to streams in the system. Incorporation in the statewide recreational plan will afford utilization of Land and Water Conservation Act funds for acquisition and development, and will be a good boost in perpetuation of outstanding recreational areas..."

Criteria used in selecting streams for the system should be based on a combination of the following:

1. Blue-ribbon fisheries
2. Recreational potential
3. Historic and scenic qualities
4. Recreational economic opportunities
5. Hunting areas

6. Waterfowl habitat
7. Freedom from pollution
8. Adequate public access
9. Stream protection potential
10. Popular request and interest

Island Study

It is anticipated that in the near future Montana will cooperate with the U. S. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in obtaining an inventory, land status and description of islands in the state with particular reference to recreational potential. The unique value of islands in the provision of recreation is becoming increasingly obvious.

Wilderness

The presence of lands in Montana, under the jurisdiction of the U. S. Forest Service and National Park Service, in primitive or wilderness classification is of particular importance in the state's overall recreation program. These highly scenic, relatively remote trail access areas present unique opportunities for residents and visitors to enjoy high quality recreation experiences which are becoming increasingly difficult to find throughout the nation. The nine Forest Service wilderness units, plus the superlative wilderness in Glacier National Park, have special values for hiking and pack trips and tend to round out Montana's variety in recreation opportunities.

Missouri River National Recreation Area Study

Montana is cooperating in a joint study of the Missouri River and included impoundments between Fort Benton, Montana and Yankton, South

Dakota. This study which is being headed up by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, will determine the feasibility of a National Recreation Area somewhere along this reach of the Missouri.

Natural Beauty

Natural beauty has been carefully considered in the preparation of the Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan. In developing the plan, it has become increasingly obvious that scenic beauty is one of the most important and fortunately one of the most widely distributed of Montana's natural resources. The fragile quality of this resource, however, emphasizes the need for careful planning to assure its retention.

A Program of Scenic Roads

The National Recreation Advisory Council has designated the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads to conduct a study of highways, roads and streets for possible inclusion in a national program of scenic roads. The Bureau has requested the State Highway Departments throughout the nation to assume the responsibility of inventorying, reviewing and processing the routes which may be recommended for possible listing in this program. The Montana Highway Department, in carrying out this study, requested the cooperation of federal and state agencies as well as counties and cities, representatives of Chambers of Commerce and others with intimate knowledge of the state's highway system to aid them in the selection of routes to be further studied.

The cooperative program for selection in Montana resulted in the presentation of approximately 1,900 miles divided among 70 travel routes

in the state for more detailed study. This overall program in emphasizing attractive scenic aspects of highway travel would certainly present a very important program in the further enjoyment of the state's natural beauty.

National Trail System

A nationwide review of foot and horse trails points up important possibilities for Montana. One of the objectives of this planning program is to explore the possibilities of developing a Rocky Mountain Trail system roughly following the Continental Divide from Canada to Mexico. The objectives of such a system would resemble those of the Appalacian Trail and the more recently developed Cascade Crest Trail. A Rocky Mountain Trail would start in Glacier National Park and would then lead southward in Montana through the Bob Marshall and Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness areas, thence through Yellowstone National Park. This trail through Montana would certainly include some of the most spectacular scenery found anywhere on its transcontinental route to the Mexican border. The overall trail system study stresses the ultimate development of over 100,000 miles of trails in the National Forest and Parks of the nation. This further development of the present trails in the state would add major opportunities for outdoor recreation.

Consideration should be given to the fact that trails are usable not only in the summer but would also be invaluable as snow touring trails during the winter months.

River Basin Studies

Montana is deeply involved in current studies of water and associated

natural resources including recreation being carried out in both the Columbia and Missouri River Basins.

Columbia Basin Inter-Agency Committee - Membership on this committee has aided the state in keeping appraised of overall regional planning for the Basin. Emphasis has been placed upon recreation research in assuring a proper evaluation of this important resource.

Missouri Basin Inter-Agency Committee--Task Forces on Recreation and Wildlife - The state of Montana is represented on the broad Basin Committee at the policy making and planning level. In addition, representatives of the State Fish and Game Department are members of the Task Forces in Recreation and Wildlife. Detailed studies are planned for the Yellowstone River Sub-basin in the near future. With so much of this river system in the state, the program will be of particular interest to Montana and information obtained will have an important bearing in the state's "Recreation River" classification.

City, County Planning

Bozeman was the first city in the state to undertake a comprehensive planning program and was soon followed by Billings, Butte, Great Falls, Helena, Missoula, Kalispell, Columbia Falls and Livingston.

In content, the first comprehensive plans for these communities were quite similar. In general they included an economic base survey describing the economy of each area to agriculture, mining, manufacturing, retail, wholesale, transportation, construction, services, labor force by type of occupation, institutional services, tourism and recreation. In addition, studies were made of the populations of the cities and their

trade areas. Parks and recreation merited study, and recommendations were made.

Whitefish and Glasgow undertook comprehensive planning programs in 1963 and early 1964, respectively. The Whitefish program has been completed and the Glasgow program is near completion. In essence, these programs are very similar to those mentioned above. However, the Glasgow program included the preparation of base maps and aerial photographs, and a capital investment program.

Recently, several communities which have prepared comprehensive plans have embarked on programs to update and refine the basic documents as well as to do detailed work in areas not covered by the basic plans.

The City of Helena embarked on such a project in late 1964. The basic elements of this study include the updating of the economic base with growth forecasts for 1965 and 1975, updating of population forecasts, land use analysis and maps, traffic and parking, public facilities, utilities, and review and analysis of zoning and subdivision regulations as well as coordination and integration of plans of other agencies. This basic updating work will be followed by another year's study into various problem areas.

Missoula is embarking on a very detailed program of updating its original plan, including a detailed transportation study which will be financed by the Bureau of Public Roads and the State Highway Department. The original comprehensive plan will be broadened and updated in a two-year program intended to supplement, refine and expand the scope of the earlier project.

Three other cities, Bozeman, Livingston and Havre, are presently in the process of initiating the updating of their existing comprehensive plans.

Polson, a city which previously has not had any comprehensive planning, is starting a project which will include preparation of base maps,

land use report, thoroughfare reports, an economic base study, a public facilities and utilities study, capital improvements program, and development of goals and recommendations including zoning and subdivision regulations as well as other studies.

Billings and Great Falls, the two metropolitan areas in the state, have planning directors and planning staffs working full time on planning in their respective areas. However, the work load remains so great in this field that both of these cities utilize the services of consultants on special projects and for guidance from time to time.

City-county planning is well underway in the state, and it is expected that the program will expand.

The State Planning Board administers the Urban Planning Assistance program known as the Urban "701" program. Communities can finance comprehensive plans followed by continuous planning assistance through the Housing and Home Finance Agency under Section 701 of the Housing Act, as amended June 30, 1961. Comprehensive plans can be financed by communities by contributing one-third of the total cost. Montana cities under 50,000 population are required by the Federal government to obtain grants through application to the Montana State Planning Board which, in turn, must apply to the Federal government for these funds. Thus, the State Planning Board is the prime contractor to the Federal government on city planning projects and is responsible for the administration and accounting of such projects.

Federally Funded Recreation Studies

1. An Area Redevelopment Administration Technical Assistance Grant, (approved by ARA January 19, 1965) -- Fort Belknap and Rocky Boy Indian Reservations: The project representing an investment from ARA and from

the Bureau of Indian Affairs, will evaluate the potential market and the economic feasibility of tourism and recreation on the two reservations.

2. An Area Redevelopment Administration Technical Assistance Grant, (approved March 25, 1965): This is an ARA financed survey of recreational resources and potential recreation development of Lake, Flathead, Silver Bow, and Deer Lodge Counties.

3. An Area Redevelopment Administration and Bureau of Indian Affairs Technical Assistance Grant -- Crow Indian Reservation: This is an economic report on the recreational facilities on Yellowtail reservoir. The study has been completed.

4. University of Montana, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, Missoula, Montana (July 1963): Contract awarded to the Bureau of Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes to do a marketing study of its space at Hot Springs, Montana.

Coordination

Where possible, information and findings developed through these various studies have been employed as background material for the preparation of this plan. It is anticipated that further coordination will be possible in future revisions of the plan.

PART J - ACTION PROGRAM

Policy Statement

This is the first updating stage of Montana's Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan. The original plan was submitted for consideration of the U. S. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation on November 22, 1965, and was approved on January 2, 1966, for the period of eligibility up to March 20, 1967.

This updated version of the plan projects the demand, supply and needs tables and resultant action program up to 1970 with a calculated projection of the tables to 1975.

The objectives of the original plan have been emphasized in this version with clarification and expansion where necessary.

Briefly, it is expected that this document represents factually based guide lines for the utilization of the state's outdoor recreational resources to the best advantage of present and future generations. In this program, consideration has been and will continue to be given to the preservation, protection and enhancement of natural beauty. In addition, the action program devotes full attention to all quality aspects and aesthetic values. With these over-riding principles in mind, the action program has been developed in terms of the recreational needs and recreational environment of the residents and of the visitors as well.

The plan has also been developed to consider the particular needs of the physically handicapped, mentally retarded and economically under privileged. This concern will be reflected in the preparation of all projects under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

In striving for a balanced program, all of the above objectives

have been kept in mind. In this way a program is being developed in which quality outdoor opportunities will be available throughout the entire year.

A continual planning process must be carried forward in order that the most current information can be continuously made a part of the plan. In this work, aid has been solicited and willingly given by a number of federal and state agencies, counties and cities as well as groups and individuals with recreational responsibilities and interest.

In the present updated draft, important information regarding an inventory and the role of the private sector is included. This necessary information was obtained through the cooperation of agencies and individuals with special knowledge in this field. These new data have changed the expression of need in the included demand-supply tables. The action program has been developed by the use of the latest need tables.

Comments and recommendations from the public will be welcomed in regard to all aspects of the Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan. Well informed and deeply interested individuals throughout the state can furnish especially worthwhile information which will represent a tremendous aid in the implementation of the necessary action program. It is certainly the responsibility of every Montana citizen to assist in seeing that the state's great heritage in outdoor recreation is preserved and appropriately utilized now and into the future.

It is further recognized that recreation facilities should be available not only for enjoyable weekend and vacation trips, but near home on a day-to-day basis as well. In this regard, special attention is directed to the fulfillment of recreation needs within and adjacent to urban centers. The

construction of adequate swimming and playfield facilities is an important element of such a program.

The presence of a significant amount of public lands is recognized as a distinct asset in the availability of outdoor recreation in Montana. This does not, however, preclude the importance of acquisition as a tool in obtaining additional key recreation tracts.

And finally, Montana has a tremendous opportunity in outdoor recreation that is related to the very makeup of the state. A wealth of colorful history coupled with outstanding scenic and wildlife resources creates a background for the development of a recreational program of not only statewide but national significance as well.

The state's recreation river system, its blue-ribbon stream classification, an outstanding wilderness program, two great national parks and monuments, a wealth of public lands, a variety of fish and wildlife species, and other outstanding assets, all coupled with the spaciousness of the "Big Sky Country" present an ideal environment around which is being developed a recreation program that truly reflects the unique quality of Montana's out-of-doors.

PROGRAM FOR PLAN MAINTENANCE

The Montana Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan shall be a dynamic living vehicle in the implementation of a fully coordinated Action Program.

Features of importance in the use and maintenance of the plan are suggested as follows:

1. Use the plan as a continual reference and guide in assessing proposed projects for funding under the Land and Water Conservation Program.

2. Evaluate continuously the plans of neighboring states and regions to gain material of value that will relate to the Montana Plan and its implementation.

3. Collect data necessary to improve and perfect areas of the Montana Plan. Examples relating to immediate action in this regard will include an inventory of city recreation facilities on a full statewide basis and the establishment on a four season basis of Montana activity rates for the refinement of the demand section.

4. Act through the plan as a ready source of information on Montana's Outdoor Recreation for all levels of government and the private sector as well.

5. Encourage agencies, associations and individuals engaged in outdoor recreation programs to initiate legislation that would improve their effectiveness in carrying out important segments of recreation programming.

   Examples - counties to gain an effective zoning law; counties to gain through legislation more flexibility in recreational financing. State agencies to obtain more adequate budgets in the field of outdoor recreation programming, etc.

ACTION PROGRAM

1. Planning

Attention will be directed mainly toward the following major phases of activity, plus such additional efforts as seem warranted for the following revision.

A. Coordination with Other Agencies

1. It is planned that information will be gathered with respect to the plans and planning programs of the cities and counties of the state and special efforts will be made to maintain contacts with the existing city-county planning boards.

2. Continuing contact will be maintained with the State Planning Board and with all other state agencies concerned in some way with outdooor recreation.

3. Contact will be maintained with Federal agencies concerned with outdoor recreation and who are operating within the state.

4. Insofar as is possible, financial data with respect to planning by the above agencies will be assembled.

5. The purpose of the aforementioned contacts will be the exchange of information, plus the incorporation of the knowledge gained into the statewide plan. It is hoped that the Department might serve as a central exchange in regard to planning programs within the state.

B. Federal Recreation Programs

1. Special attention and study will be devoted to all Federal programs bearing in some way on outdoor recreation in the State of Montana. Among these, are such programs as The Lewis and Clark Trail, Wild Rivers Study, National Trail System and others. Purpose of the study will be the recognition of the respective plans in order that the most effective results will be obtained from efforts made by all other agencies engaged in developments for outdoor recreation in the state.

C. Significant Recreational Resources

1. A special effort will be made to identify those outdoor recreation opportunities which are unique to Montana and to incorporate and emphasize these aspects in the statewide plan. The state system of recreational waterways is but one example of such opportunity.

2. Efforts will be directed toward the further general classification of the natural resources into varying levels of recreational significance for the state, perhaps even for the nation. Such identification would be used as a basis for planning in relation to these resources.

D. Montana History and Historic Sites

1. A complete inventory of the state's historic sites will be undertaken in order that a plan may be prepared for their preservation, enhancement and interpretation in accordance with their respective levels of significance. The major portion of this work will be done under Public Law 89-665 entitled "An Act to Establish a Program for the Preservation of Additional Historic Properties..." It is intended that this will be in accord with and a part of the Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan.

E. Studies on Demand

1. The current participation rate survey, to determine participation rates which are specific for Montana and which covers a full year's activities, will be continued in order to be utilized for future revisions of the plan.

2. For activities not surveyed in the above study, the possibility will be explored for special studies on an individual basis. Examples of this could be special attention to bicycling, skiing, boating demand in the regions without great water resources, etc.

3. The existing standards of use for the various activities will continue to be reevaluated in order that needs may be estimated in close accord with demand. Observation of actual field conditions and the experience and literature of other agencies will be the primary avenues of approach. Due consideration will be given to standards of development which relate to the nature of the resource and quality of the experience as well as the preference of the user.

F. Studies on Supply

1. It is planned to inventory more intensively at all governmental levels in order to determine not only accurate quantities, but also something of location, accessibility and quality.

2. The federal agency inventories as supplied by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation will be utilized and incorporated in the study of the plan.

G. Studies on Needs

1. New needs will be computed based on the assembled information as indicated above.

H. Studies on Special Problems

1. The attempt will be made to identify and focalize upon the special problems which tend to limit the development of outdoor recreation in Montana.

   Some examples of such problems might be financing, greater legislative authority for cities and counties with respect to recreational problems, relationships of population to geography, or "over-concentration" of desirable recreational resources in relation to the state as a whole.

I. Annual Summary

1. It is planned that at least once each year all of the above kinds of information will be drawn into such form as will enable an annual internal appraisal to be completed.

J. Relationship to Planning Project 25-00001

1. It is planned that the above studies will largely constitute the official project for the necessary interim revisions for the Montana Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan.

2. Development

The development of Montana's recreational lands and waters represents an important part of the over-all program. In providing adequate quality outdoor recreation opportunities for the state's residents and visitors, a number of primary needs have been defined in the plan and are considered in the following action program.

In general, development of undeveloped or underdeveloped areas dedicated to recreation was felt to represent a statewide need of high priority.

The following actions are presented as meriting highest priority, but not necessarily in order of their most pressing need.

A. The rehabilitation of existing state parks and recreation areas in order to maximize the public use benefits of these areas. This program would tie in with the necessary master and site plans.

B. The complete development of urban parks and playfields. The development of presently existing key recreation areas that would be used for a wide variety of activities should be emphasized.

C. The development of rest areas and adequate wayside camping and picnicking facilities associated with the state's travel system. This is indicated in the plan as one of the primary requirements in satisfying the recreation demands of the traveling public throughout the state.

D. The development of recreation facilities associated with water-based activities. Programs of this nature would include the construction of swimming pools, boat ramps and docks, sanitary and parking facilities as well as other related developments.

E. The recreation development of the state's fishing access sites. These areas are widely located along rivers and lakes throughout the state. In addition to greatly enhancing fishing opportunities, they also represent important locations for associated additional recreation possibilities including camping, picnicking, boating and swimming.

F. The development of appropriate recreation facilities associated with the several units of Montana's Recreational Waterway System.

In all cases proposals to provide facilities and/or resources to meet the most pressing needs as indicated in the Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan will merit the highest priority.

3. Acquisition

Although presently existing public land and water recreation areas are found in various sections of the state, the plan indicates a need for further acquisition of key tracts.

Those acquisition projects meriting high priority consideration are as follows:

A. Lands for city and/or county parks and playfields. Such areas are of great importance as with full development they benefit many people with a variety of activity interests.

B. Lands for the development of new state parks and recreation areas or lands to round out present ownership of state parks and recreation areas. In such recreation programs, priority should be given to those lands possessing especially high recreational, scenic, scientific, historic or cultural values.

C. Land providing access to water (lakes, rivers and streams) including fishing access sites, for the public enjoyment of a variety of water-based recreation activities.

D. Lands required to overcome possible access problems in all parks, recreation areas, etc.

E. Lands required to further develop the highway rest area and wayside camping and picnicking program.

F. Acquisition of key tracts where necessary in the appropriate development of Montana's Recreational Waterway System.

In the implementation of the above acquisition program, every effort should be made to initiate immediate action in cases where a failure to do so would result in the loss of irreplaceable opportunities.

In all cases proposals to provide facilities and/or resources to meet the most pressing needs as indicated in the Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan will merit the highest priority.

SOURCES OF FINANCING FOR AGENCIES PARTICIPATING IN THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND PROGRAM

Financing of the needed acquisition and development programs outlined in the plan will vary between agencies and levels of government. The provision of wayside rest areas and roadside picnic and camping areas is the responsibility of the Montana Highway Department. This plan will be financed through their funding program and through Federal grants-in-aid.

Other state level funding will be by legislative appropriation from the General Fund and from dedicated or "ear-marked" funds; i.e., for example, funds maintained by the sale of licenses, permits and miscellaneous revenues.

Dedicated revenues totaling one percent of the state gasoline tax accrue to the water-based state parks. A part of this revenue has been used to match Land and Water Conservation monies on areas where motor boating is available. This important source of revenue was declared unconstitutional by court action as of December 12, 1966.

Revenue from cabin site leases on areas under administration of the parks section are dedicated to that particular recreation area. Some development work can be accomplished through federal contracts on reservoirs controlled by federal agencies.

County funding of recreation development will be by mill levies and through dedicated revenues and donations of land, services and money. Counties may expect to utilize matching funds to some extent to expand their acquisition and development capabilities.

Cities will derive funds from bonds, dedicated revenues, appropriations and donations of lands, services and money. This, in part, may also be used as matching funds for acquisition and development of local recreation areas.

Acquisition and development of recreation areas can be expected to cost approximately three and one-half million dollars during 1965 and 1966.

Federal matching funds from the Land and Water Conservation program have been utilized since the inception of the program in 1965. This has been an especially important source of financing for outdoor recreation projects undertaken by Montana cities, counties and the several state agencies with recreational responsibilities.

The total apportionment to Montana since 1965 has consisted of $1,793,062.53.

ANTICIPATED REVENUE (ESTIMATED)

PUBLIC AGENCY	1967	1968	1969	1970
STATE	623,500	423,000	400,000	475,000
COUNTY	93,000	70,000	75,000	80,000
CITY	574,000	670,000	650,000	570,000
TOTAL	1,290,500	1,630,000	1,125,000	1,125,000

The above figures are contingent upon legislative action in the year 1967.

DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITY WITHIN THE ACTION PROGRAM

For the planning phase of the action program, the state will assume the major responsibility and will coordinate with the local agencies, particularly the City-County Planning Boards as well as with the various federal agencies involved.

For the acquisition phase of the action program, the responsibilities of the state and its agencies will be the acquisition of lands of statewide significance. The local agencies would be expected to acquire lands primarily to fulfill local needs, that is, urban or county-wide needs. This would not preclude the local agencies from acquiring lands of regional or even statewide significance as opportunities present themselves.

For the development phase of the action program the state and its agencies would be expected to develop lands and facilities of statewide significance. Also, lands and facilities which are of greater than statewide significance may at times be developed by the state agencies when appropriate. This may include development for programs for recreational waterways or other outstanding recreational resources. These developments may include those which would be done in conjunction with appropriate federal agencies.

Local agencies would be expected to develop those facilities which are only of local or county-wide significance.

In general, the responsibilities will be in close accord with those proposed in the Chapter of Delineation of Recreation Responsibilities.

POLICY ON SHARING OF LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND ALLOCATIONS

The Land and Water Conservation Fund monies will be shared equally by the two levels of government agencies, i.e., state and local. The local agencies are those including, but not limited to, the counties, cities and districts of various kinds which constitute a political subdivision of the state. The state agencies are those departments or divisions of the state government as a whole.

FISH AND GAME COMMISSION POLICY FOR PRIORITY RATINGS ON BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION PROJECT PROPOSALS

1. All project proposals, in order to be considered for funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, must be in accord with the Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan and satisfy a need as delineated in the plan.
2. All project proposals, whether from a county or city, will be considered as a project from within that particular county and priorities will be assigned on that basis.
3. A limit of $60,000.00 will be the maximum support for any project or multiple projects from any county within a single fiscal year.
4. Project proposals from a county that has received a substantial allocation from the fund will be given a low priority in succeeding years so that each county may have a chance at a portion of the available funds.
5. No minimum figure shall be established for a project, but the more populous counties will be encouraged to submit substantial proposals to prevent piecemeal development.
6. Project proposals within the general rules above will be assigned priorities within the overall fund limitation and according to the following guide lines:
   A. High priority will be given to projects with long term values and returns in recreation opportunities to a large number of people. The number of people to be served per dollar expended will be given careful consideration.

B. Acquisition projects will be considered as high priority, particularly water-based sites and other sites that will provide superior outdoor recreation opportunities over a long period of time with a minimum of development expense.

C. Priorities will be established on the need of the particular project in light of the proximity of similar development and priorities expressed or implied in the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Manual and the Montana Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan.

TABLES OF ACQUISITION AND FACILITY DEVELOPMENT

JANUARY 1, 1967 to JUNE 30, 1970

Tables for estimated facilities development and for acquisition are found on the following pages and are presented in terms of the individual planning regions.

The tables for acquisition reflect directly the needs as shown on the demand, supply and needs tables for the respective regions. The total need by 1970 has been somewhat arbitrarily regrouped into annual increments to indicate what is likely to be acquired at various stages of the program. The figures include lands which would be acquired by federal agencies, although no information is current on what the respective portion might be.

The tables for facility development, unlike these for acquisition, are primarily a realistic appraisal of what local and state agencies only will be able to accomplish in the next three year period. The estimate is based upon knowledge of financial limitations of the agencies, and upon evidence of participation in the Land and Water Conservation Fund program. As with acquisition, the total is presented in annual increments to again indicate the estimated progress throughout the period. It should be noted that unit costs for camping and picnicking include proportionate shares of costs for roads, traffic control, water and sanitary facilities, etc.

It is recognized that these projections will be significantly influenced by financial considerations which are in turn contingent upon legislative enactments in this current legislative session.

PLANNING REGION 1

Acquisition Program

Class	Estimated Cost		1967	1968	1969	1970
I	$210,000.00		20	15	15	20
II	2,500.00		6	3	7	9
III						
IV						
V						
TOTAL COST	$212,500.00	TOTAL ACRES	26	18	22	29

Although the majority of the lands in classes III, IV and V are presently in public ownership, it is anticipated that occasions will arise for the acquisition of additional land in these classifications which might be necessary to round out the state or local agencies' developments in outdoor recreation programs.

Facility Development

Facility	Unit	Estimated Cost	1967	1968	1969	1970
Picnic Tables	No.	$300,000.00	40	25	55	30
Boat Parking	Spaces	100,000.00	225	300	280	195
Boat Ramps	No.	8,000.00	3	1	2	2
Camping	Spaces	120,000.00	20	20	10	10
Playfields	Acres	50,000.00	2	1	1	1
Swimming Pools	Sq. Ft.	150,000.00	1	2	0	0
	TOTAL COST	$728,000.00				

PLANNING REGION 2

Acquisition Program

Class	Estimated Cost		1967	1968	1969	1970
I	$345,000.00		20	10	15	25
II	103,000.00		245	280	245	260
III						
IV						
V						
TOTAL COST	$448,000.00	TOTAL ACRES	265	290	260	285

Although the majority of the lands in classes III, IV and V are presently in public ownership, it is anticipated that occasions will arise for the acquisition of additional land in these classifications which might be necessary to round out the state or local agencies' developments in outdoor recreation programs.

Facility Development

Facility	Unit	Estimated Cost	1967	1968	1969	1970
Picnic Tables	No.	$400,000.00	60	40	35	65
Boat Parking	Spaces	25,000.00	75	55	40	80
Boat Ramps	No.	10,000.00	3	2	1	4
Camping	Spaces	200,000.00	25	30	15	30
Playfields	Acres	50,000.00	2	2	1	0
Swimming Pools	Sq. Ft.	112,500.00	1	1	0	0
TOTAL COST		$797,500.00				

PLANNING REGION 3

Acquisition Program

Class	Estimated Cost		1967	1968	1969	1970
I	$210,000.00		10	15	20	25
II	96,500.00		221	179	245	320
III						
IV						
V						
TOTAL COST	$306,500.00	TOTAL ACRES	231	194	265	345

Although the majority of the lands in classes III, IV and V are presently in public ownership, it is anticipated that occasions will arise for the acquisition of additional land in these classifications which might be necessary to round out the state or local agencies' developments in outdoor recreation programs.

Facility Development

Facility	Unit	Estimated Cost	1967	1968	1969	1970
Picnic Tables	No.	$400,000.00	80	60	20	40
Boat Parking	Spaces	50,000.00	200	180	100	20
Boat Ramps	No.	9,000.00	3	3	2	1
Camping	Spaces	500,000.00	90	65	40	55
Playfields	Acres	50,000.00	2	1	1	1
Swimming Pools	Sq. Ft.	62,500.00	-	1	-	-
TOTAL COST		$1,071,500.00				

PLANNING REGION 4

Acquisition Program

Class	Estimated Cost		1967	1968	1969	1970
I	$30,000.00		2	2	4	2
II	14,000.00		25	40	23	37
III						
IV						
V						
TOTAL COST	$44,000.00	TOTAL ACRES	27	42	27	39

Although the majority of the lands in classes III, IV and V are presently in public ownership, it is anticipated that occasions will arise for the acquisition of additional land in these classifications which might be necessary to round out the state or local agencies' developments in outdoor recreation programs.

Facility Development

Facility	Unit	Estimated Cost	1967	1968	1969	1970
Picnic Tables	No.	$400,000.00	60	45	40	55
Boat Parking	Spaces	25,000.00	80	50	45	75
Boat Ramps	No.	6,000.00	3	2	1	-
Camping	Spaces	1,000,000.00	220	160	80	40
Playfields	Acres	40,000.00	1	1	1	1
Swimming Pools	Sq. Ft.	62,500.00	-	1	-	-
	TOTAL COST	$1,533,500.00				

PLANNING REGION 5

Acquisition Program

Class	Estimated Cost		1967	1968	1969	1970
I	$ 75,000.00		4	8	7	6
II	90,000.00		230	200	200	270
III						
IV						
V						
TOTAL COST	$165,000.00	TOTAL ACRES	234	208	207	276

Although the majority of the lands in classes III, IV and V are presently in public ownership, it is anticipated that occasions will arise for the acquisition of additional land in these classifications which might be necessary to round out the state or local agencies' developments in outdoor recreation programs.

Facility Development

Facility	Unit	Estimated Cost	1967	1968	1969	1970
Picnic Tables	No.	$500,000.00	80	60	60	50
Boat Parking	Spaces	24,000.00	75	45	50	70
Boat Ramps	No.	6,000.00	2	3	1	-
Camping	Spaces	600,000.00	90	60	70	80
Playfields	Acres	50,000.00	2	1	1	1
Swimming Pools	Sq. Ft.	125,000.00	-	1	1	-
TOTAL COST		$1,305,000.00				

PLANNING REGION 6

Acquisition Program

Class	Estimated Cost		1967	1968	1969	1970
I						
II	$92,000.00		190	150	260	320
III						
IV						
V						
TOTAL COST	$92,000.00	TOTAL ACRES	190	150	260	320

Although the majority of the lands in classes III, IV and V are presently in public ownership, it is anticipated that occasions will arise for the acquisition of additional land in these classifications which might be necessary to round out the state or local agencies' developments in outdoor recreation programs.

Facility Development

Facility	Unit	Estimated Cost	1967	1968	1969	1970
Picnic Tables	No.	$300,000.00	50	30	40	30
Boat Parking	Spaces	20,000.00	75	30	45	50
Boat Ramps	No.	5,000.00	3	1	1	-
Camping	Spaces	500,000.00	90	75	35	50
Playfields	Acres	40,000.00	2	1	1	0
Swimming Pools	Sq. Ft.	125,000.00	-	1	1	-
TOTAL COST		$990,000.00				

PLANNING REGION 7

Acquisition Program

Class	Estimated Cost		1967	1968	1969	1970
I	$150,000.00		12	15	8	15
II	92,000.00		200	255	170	295
III						
IV						
V						
TOTAL COST	$242,000.00	TOTAL ACRES	212	270	178	310

Although the majority of the lands in classes III, IV and V are presently in public ownership, it is anticipated that occasions will arise for the acquisition of additional land in these classifications which might be necessary to round out the state or local agencies' developments in outdoor recreation programs.

Facility Development

Facility	Unit	Estimated Cost	1967	1968	1969	1970
Picnic Tables	No.	$200,000.00	30	30	20	20
Boat Parking	Spaces	36,000.00	100	95	80	85
Boat Ramps	No.	4,000.00	1	1	2	0
Camping	Spaces	600,000.00	90	85	70	55
Playfields	Acres	50,000.00	2	1	1	1
Swimming Pools	Sq. Ft.	125,000.00	-	1	1	-
TOTAL COST		$1,015,000.00				

ACTION PROGRAM SUMMARY

STATEWIDE

In general, local agencies would be expected to assume responsibility for those recreation facilities or resources of primarily local or county-wide significance. It is anticipated that emphasis would be placed on provisions for such activities as swimming, playground activity, picnicking, and to a limited degree, camping. Public access to water is a prime need in several regions, particularly the northwest, and agencies are encouraged in whatever assistance they may be able to produce.

The state agencies, particularly the Department of Fish and Game, will assume responsibilities for preparation of the statewide plan as it affects these regions, and in coordination with these regions. In matters of acquisition and development, the state agencies are expected to concern themselves with those facilities or resources which are of statewide or greater significance. In most cases these are facilities which are primarily used as weekend or vacation type recreation resources. Emphasis would be anticipated on facilities for picnicking, camping and water oriented recreation, particularly where they may also be used by the out-of-state visitor.

Contributions of the private sector are welcomed with respect to all recreation activities, and particularly with respect to the goods and services provided in relation to these activities. The private sector will find varying kinds and degrees of opportunities in the different regions according to the nature of the predominant outdoor activity, however, in all cases the facilities will help round out and make more enjoyable the pursuits of the recreation visitors.

AREAS OF SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY WITH RESPECT TO REGIONS

In Regions 1 and 2 particularly, agencies may find it to their advantage to acquire additional lands for the purposes of buffering for already developed areas in order to preserve or enhance particularly scenic values in a recreation area. This does not preclude instances of such need in other regions as well.

In Region 3 agencies may well find opportunities for provision of recreation facilities oriented to the needs of the handicapped at the state institutions. Winter sports centered around West Yellowstone and vicinity, plus the summer activities of dude ranching are special considerations for agencies in this region. There would appear to be special opportunity for the private sector here as well.

In Region 4, the historical and archeological sites may well provide significant opportunities for development in addition to the more traditional outdoor recreational pursuits which must be accommodated.

Region 5 agencies have a broad range of opportunities in addition to the usual pursuits, particularly in regard to boating trips on the rivers, horseback riding and hiking in the Beartooth Mountains. The private sector can provide much needed facilities in regard to dude ranching, sports events, Yellowstone Park related activity and others.

Region 6 agencies will undoubtedly find their most significant opportunities associated with the Fort Peck Reservoir and environs, including the Missouri River Recreational Waterway.

Region 7 agencies will also find major opportunity associated with the Fort Peck Reservoir, plus the Yellowstone River.

THE MONTANA STATEWIDE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN--FUTURE REVISIONS

This Plan represents the first attempt at statewide planning for outdoor recreation in Montana. It is, then, an initial effort and its authors are aware of the need for refinement and updating as pertinent information becomes available. It should also be recognized by the reader that much of the data employed in the Plan was the best available although by no means was it completely adequate. Therefore, considerable refinements will result as more information is acquired.

In order that the state and its subdivisions can operate under a reasonably current Statewide Plan, the Montana Fish and Game Department, which has responsibilities in this field, has initiated a continuing program of outdoor recreation planning. The first revision of this Plan will be presented within one year of the submission of this document. Thereafter revisions will be produced at least every five years, and possibly more frequently, if the need is merited.

The following comments relate to the maintenance and refinement of specific sections of the Plan:

1. Participation in the planning process.

The appearance of this initial Plan will undoubtedly stimulate interest throughout the state in further planning for outdoor recreation. It is expected that with increased interest, it will be possible to have the assistance of an even broader spectrum of concerned groups and individuals.

Specific requests will be made of agencies of government at all levels, interested citizen groups, and other private interests, to assist in planning by providing necessary information and council, review of findings, and other areas of assistance.

2. Planning methods.

As improvements in methodology become available they will be weighed in light of the Montana outdoor recreation planning program. Efforts will be directed toward a refinement of the approach wherein attempts are made to localize and identify needs by employing the concepts of impact areas and intervening opportunities. Studies will be initiated to produce added data on exposure indices. And, an investigation will be initiated to determine the most satisfactory method to maintain an up-to-date inventory of supply.

3. Delineation of recreation responsibilities.

Continued consultation with representatives of other agencies and private interests will further contribute to the refinement of this section.

4. Scope.

The present scope of this plan is broad in that consideration is given to all significant outdoor recreation resources, opportunities and activities for which adequate information is available. This will be further expanded and developed. In addition, further emphasis on natural beauty will appear in future revisions. An evaluation of pollution of air, water and lands will be included as to appropriate corrective measures.

5. Demand.

Further information is needed on which to base accurate demand calculations. Studies will be initiated to obtain more acceptable activity

participation rates, both for Montana's residents and guests. In light of additional information population projections will be evaluated. It is hoped that proposed studies presently being considered by the State Highway Commission and Montana University Units will be conducted as they would make available much needed demand information that could be incorporated in the plan.

6. Supply.

Efforts will be continued to expand the present inventory of supply. Many communities not previously inventoried will be contacted during the coming year. Those counties from which supply information has not as yet been obtained will be contacted. As noted above a more effective method for maintaining the supply inventory will be developed.

7. Needs.

A considerable expansion of the needs section is planned. Studies will be undertaken to further evaluate standards, including those utilized in this plan. In addition, a program designed to identify resources and areas which warrant protection because of natural, scenic, scientific, historic, or cultural values will be initiated.

8. Special problems.

As additional problems are identified appropriate studies will be undertaken to provide appropriate and lasting solutions.

9. Coordination with other plans and programs.

Close coordination with other related planning programs will continue to be carried on. It is expected that mutually valuable information will be obtained in this way.

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APPENDIX A

DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE

WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO OUTDOOR RECREATION

The State of Montana, fourth largest in size in the United States, has an extreme east-west length of about 550 miles and a north-south width of 275 miles. Its northern border, the 49th parallel, separates it from the Canadian Provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Adjacent states include the Dakotas on the east, Idaho to the west and southwest and Wyoming on the south. Much of the uneven western and southwestern border is formed by the Continental Divide (Centennial and Beaverhead Mountains portions) and the crest of the Bitterroot Mountains.

CLIMATE

Montana's large area and great differences in elevation result in a highly diverse climate, with a wide temperature range.

The average July temperature for the State is 68 degrees; the average in January, about 19 degrees. In the west and southwest, the July average is 65 degrees; in the southeast, 72 degrees. The January average ranges from 10 degrees in the northeast to 22 degrees in the south central portion (Upper Yellowstone Valley).

Several factors have determined the nature of the climate. These include the effect of mountain barriers in the west, altitude, latitude, the interior position of the State, and movement of air masses and storms. West of the Divide, the climate is of the North Pacific coast type; to the east, it is much colder.

Mountains give protection in the western part of the State from the cold air masses from arctic regions which produce low temperatures in the eastern portion. These cold temperatures, however, even east of the mountains, are frequently tempered by warm air currents known as "Chinooks" which come from the west or southwest. The Chinook Belt extends from the Browning-Shelby area in north central Montana southeast to the Yellowstone Valley above Billings.

Another consequence of interior position, and of the mountain mass to the west, is the rather small amount of precipitation that falls in the State. Generally, the rainfall is greater in the western third than in the eastern two-thirds of the State. The average for the State is 15 inches, with the western region getting about 18 inches, and the eastern region 13 inches.

Because of brisk winter temperatures and frequent heavy snows, mountainous portions of Montana offer excellent winter sports opportunities. Summers that tend to be warm during the day with cool nights are ideal for camping, picnicking and other outdoor recreation activities. The extensive forests, many lakes and streams also provide outstanding hunting and fishing opportunities.

HISTORY

Montana was claimed by the French as part of the Mississippi Basin in 1682, long before it was seen by white men. It was fifty years later that the first French fur traders, the Verendryes, appeared in the area.

By secret treaty of 1762, France ceded to Spain a great area known as the Louisiana Territory, of which present Montana was a part. It

was retroceded to France in 1800, only to be sold by Napoleon to the United States in 1803.

Lewis and Clark were dispatched by President Thomas Jefferson in 1804 to explore the northern and western portions of the purchase. Montana's first trading post was built a year later by a fur trader. He was followed by many other fur traders and mountain men using the Missouri River and its tributaries as their highway. They were in search of beaver which was in demand to make fashionable hats for eastern and foreign trade.

Father DeSmet, Jesuit Missionary, began evangelical work among the Flathead Indians in 1840. In 1841, the first permanent white settlement, St. Mary's Mission, in the Bitterroot Valley, was founded.

In 1862, a rich gold strike at Bannack brought a rush of prospectors, followed by similar strikes at Virginia City and Helena (Last Chance Gulch), bringing more gold seekers. These and other areas became busy mining camps.

Montana became a territory in May, 1864. Bannack was made the first capital, but later it was moved to Virginia City and within ten years was moved again, this time to Helena. Montana was admitted as a State in 1889, being forty-first in the Union.

The great cowboy era, with which much of the romance of the State is associated, began in 1866 with the arrival of the first herd of longhorn cattle trailed in from Texas.

Growing intrusions of white men into the Indians' homeland, the slaughter of buffalo and problems regarding treaties brought on the Indian Wars of the 1860's and 1870's. These Indian troubles, which for years brought harassment to isolated sections and wagon routes, reached a climax in the Battle of the Little Big Horn River in 1876 when the entire command of General George Custer was wiped out. A year later, major Indian battles ended with the Battle of the Bear's Paw in North Central Montana when Chief Joseph and his Nez Perce Indian band surrendered to United States troops.

In 1880 the first railroad was built into the territory and in 1883 the first northern transcontinental line was completed. The railroad exerted tremendous influence in the settlement of the State, and incidently marked the end of a colorful and flourishing river steamer trade on the Missouri between St. Louis and Fort Benton.

POPULATION

Montana, with a population of 674,767 in 1960, ranked forty-first among the States. This represented a gain of 14.2 percent since 1950 when the census recorded 591,024 residents.

Montana is a State of great expanses and relatively few people. This large size and small population means that people are distributed rather thinly over the State. The average density in 1960 was 4.1 per square mile, compared to an average of almost 51 persons per square mile in the United States as a whole. The largest percentage of the population, according to the 1960 census, was between the ages of 18 and 64, or 51.7 percent; with 38.6 percent under age 18, and 9.7 percent 65 and over.

The statistics indicate further that 51.1 percent of the 1960 population were males, 49.9 percent were females; 66.3 percent of the males over age 14 were married as were 69.0 percent of the females.

Population is somewhat unevenly distributed, with the greatest density in the valleys of the west and along major rivers in the east. Most thinly populated are the more rugged mountain areas of the west and the plains of the eastern portion. The 1960 census indicated that the population was about evenly divided between urban (50.2 percent) and rural (49.8 percent). In 1950 less than 44 percent of Montana's residents were classed as urban.

Major cities are Great Falls, Billings, Butte, Missoula and Helena the capital. The largest city, as indicated by the 1960 census, was Great Falls with a population of 55,357 persons and a metropolitan area of 73,418. Billings, in south central Montana, was second in size with 52,851 persons; its metropolitan area encompassing 79,016 persons. A friendly rivalry has sprung up between these two cities, with the leadership for first place uncertain at the present time. Great Falls is an industrial, financial, and distributing center, also including a large copper and zinc refining plant. Billings lists oil refineries, livestock, a rail and transportation complex and a trading center for southeastern Montana, and northern Wyoming as strong points in its growing economy.

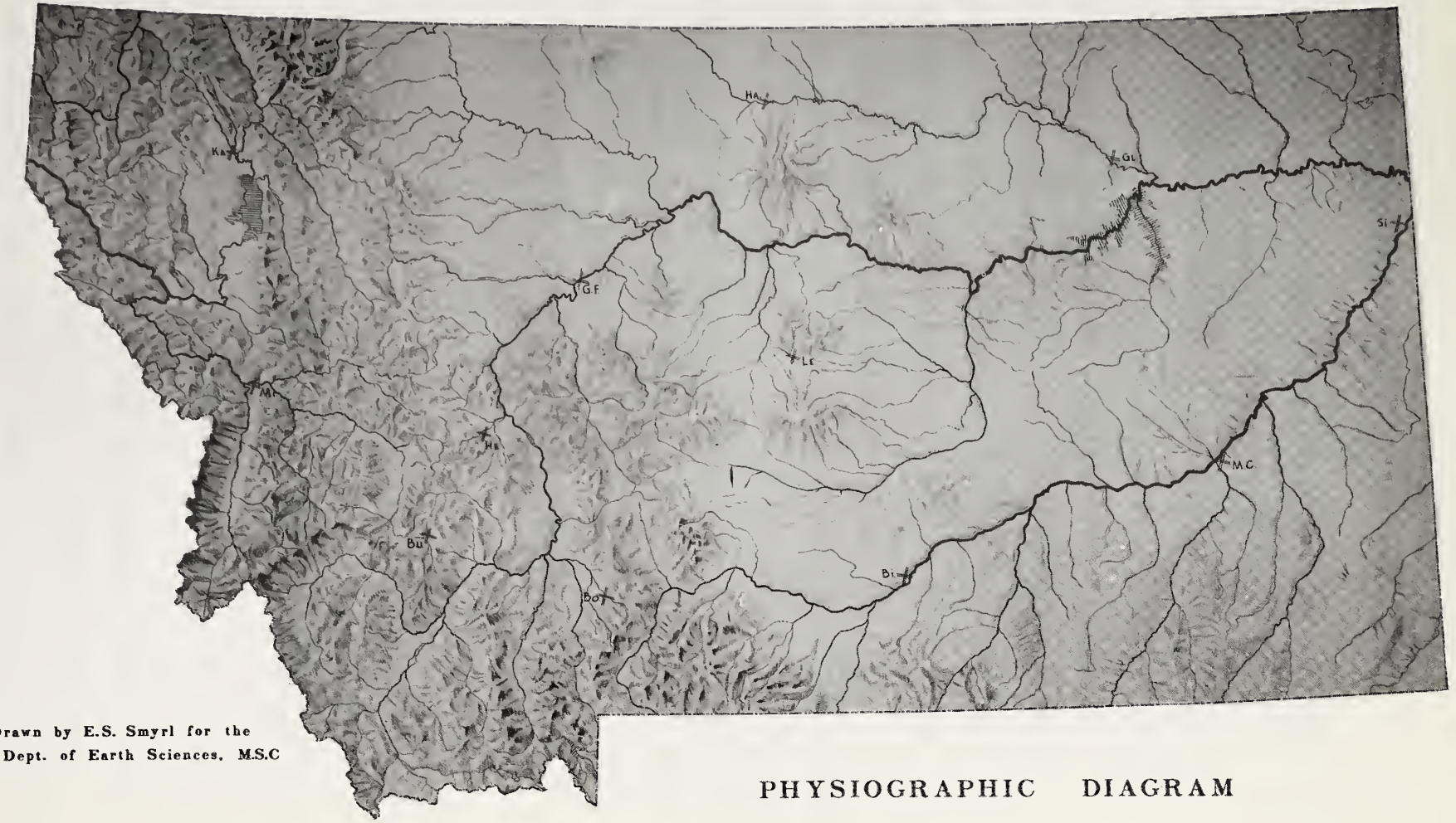
Spheres of influence of major urban areas within the State were computed by the Bureau of the Census, using a 50-mile radius from the central city as the measuring device. Statistics computed for four

cities in Montana on the basis of the 1960 Census showed the following: Great Falls, with a central city population of 55,357, had a population within its sphere of influence of 83,744; Billings, second in size of its central city, with 52,851 persons, had 96,667 residents within its 50-mile radius; Butte, third city in the State, had a population of 27,877 persons, but a sphere of influence which included 102,105 persons. Missoula, with a central city population of 27,090 had 68,626 persons within its 50-mile radius.

TOPOGRAPHY

The State contains extensive mountainous areas. The Rocky Mountains, wider here than to the south, sprawl across the western one-third of the State in long, generally parallel, northwest-southeast trending ranges. Within this rugged, forested region are 25 or more ranges between which are many basins and valleys, the largest of which are 10-20 miles in width and 25-100 miles in length.

In the southwest, forming the natural boundary between Montana and Idaho are the Centennial and Beaverhead ranges; in the west the lofty Bitterroots thrust their saw-toothed peaks and ridges skyward from the Bitterroot Valley. To the north mountainous territory continues as the Cabinet Range and Purcell Mountains also outline the State's western border. North of the Bitterroot Valley is the Flathead Valley and Flathead Lake (second largest natural freshwater lake west of the Mississippi, 28 miles long and from 5 to 15 wide), the Mission Range, and Glacier National Park. Stretching east and southeast into the Yellowstone National Park area and forming the eastern boundary of the



Drawn by E.S. Smyrl for the
Dept. of Earth Sciences, M.S.C

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIAGRAM

region are the Lewis Range, Big and Little Bet Mountains, the Crazy Mountains, and the northern end of the Absaroka Range.

The Rockies contain the "backbone of the continent," in the Continental Divide. It enters Montana from Canada at Glacier National Park. After a sinuous course through several western counties, it becomes the southern third of the boundary between Montana and Idaho. Besides the influence it exerts on climate, the Continental Divide controls the drainage pattern, and influences transportation lines which have had to converge on a few east-west passes.

The highest mountain in the State is Granite Peak near the southern boundary northeast of Yellowstone Park, with an elevation of 12,850 feet. The State has four peaks above 12,000; 13 above 11,000; and 48 in excess of 10,000. The lowest elevation, 1800 feet, is in Lincoln County where the Kootenai River leaves the State.

The eastern two-thirds of the State is part of the Great Plains. Starting as high broad slopes (more than 3,500 feet above sea level), the plains slope gently from the foothills of the Rockies toward the northeastern part of the State where elevations as low as 1,900 feet are found along the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers. These plains consist of an undulating tableland, broken frequently by stream valleys and isolated groups of mountains.

LAKES AND STREAMS

Montana has more than 1500 lakes and approximately 15,000 miles of fishing streams, including 31 major rivers. In addition, there are a great many manmade reservoirs. Many of these provide fishing. Wherever there is water of sufficient size boating and water skiing are popular.

There were nearly 12,000 boats with 10 horsepower or greater registered with the 13th Coast Guard District in Montana as of January 1, 1964. No count is available of lesser powered boats, or boats without motors, but these are thought to exceed those registered.

LAKES

Most of Montana's natural lakes are in the Rocky Mountain region. Flathead Lake is southwest of Glacier Park. Others include the McDonald, Kintla, Bouman, Mary Ronan, Two Medicine, Placid, St. Mary's, Big Salmon, Seeley, Swan and Whitefish, as well as many others, most of which are popular with recreation users.

STREAMS

Within its borders, Montana has three major drainage systems. West of the Continental Divide is the Columbia River drainage Basin; east of the Divide, drainage is by way of the Missouri-Mississippi Rivers into the Gulf of Mexico. From portions of Glacier Park and Glacier County, streams drain via the Belly and St. Mary's Rivers into Hudson Bay.

In the Columbia River Basin, the Clark Fork is the principal drainage. Its tributaries are the Bitterroot River, the Big Blackfoot, and the Flathead. In the Missouri Basin, principal rivers are the Missouri and Yellowstone. The Missouri is formed by the confluence of the Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin Rivers at Three Forks. As it flows northeast, water from about 10 major tributaries increases the volume of the Missouri.

RESERVOIRS

Montana's abundant supply of water represents one of its greatest

resources. Its prime uses are municipal, irrigation, industry, and recreation. Development of this water resource has been carried on by Federal and State agencies as well as by private industry.

Federal projects are generally multi-purpose, providing for a combination of power production, navigation, irrigation, flood control, and recreation. Major Federal projects in Montana are Hungry Horse Dam on the South Fork of the Flathead River near Columbia Falls; Canyon Ferry Dam on the Missouri near Helena, and Fort Peck on the Missouri. Fort Peck is the largest earth-filled dam in the world. On both the Fort Peck and Canyon Ferry projects special provision was made for recreation facilities in the multi-purpose plans. Yellowtail Reservoir on the Big Horn River (yet to be completed) has also been designated as a National Recreation Area. Private projects (for the most part developed by the Montana Power Company) are also playing an increasingly important role in the provision of outdoor recreation.

WATERFALLS

Principal waterfalls in Montana were the Black Eagle and Rainbow Falls of the Missouri River at Great Falls (presently somewhat altered by dams), the Kootenai Falls near Troy, and the Skalkaho Falls near Hamilton. Many scenic falls are also found in Glacier Park and throughout the Rocky Mountain system.

LAND OWNERSHIP

Total land area of Montana is 147,138 square miles (94,168,320 acres). Of these, 1,260 square miles are water.

Approximately 30 percent of this land is owned by the Federal Government.

About 24 percent of the land area is in forest. Many of Montana's most scenic and attractive recreational areas, especially in western Montana, are administered by the Federal Government in National Parks and Monuments, and National Forests including in the latter, wild wilderness and scenic areas.

The National Park Service administers about 1.1 million acres; the Forest Service somewhat more than 16 million acres. The Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife manages more than 1.1 million land and water acres. The Bureau of Land Management administers 8.3 million acres. 1/

NATIONAL FORESTS

Most of the land adminstered by the United States Forest Service is in the western half of the State. There are 12 National Forests, 6 entirely in the State, and 6 partially within State boundaries.

These forests include the Beaverhead, Bitterroot, Coeur d' Alene, Custer, Deer Lodge, Flathead, Gallatin, Helena, Kootenai, Lewis and Clark, Lolo and the Kaniksu.

WILDERNESS AREAS

There are nine wilderness, wild, and primitive areas in Montana, covering a total of 1,984,000 acres. These include the Absaroka primitive area, high, timbered country in the Gallatin National Forest; Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness, southwest of Anaconda in portions of three National Forests; the Beartooth Primitive Area, the highest mountain range in the state, and encompassed within the Custer and Gallatin National Forests; the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area, largest of the group entirely within the state and one of the most famous of wild

1/ National Park Service, Parks for America, p. 409.

lands throughout the nation, lying within the Lewis and Clark, and Flathead National Forests; Cabinet Mountains Wild Area, a peak-studded region south of the Kootenai River within the Kootenai and Kaniksu National Forests; Gates of the Mountains wild area, rich in history, northwest of Helena in the Helena National Forest; the Mission Mountains Primitive Area, on the east side of the Mission Range in the Flathead National Forest; Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness, rough, mountainous, wooded country in the Bitterroot Mountains (the area lies in two States, Idaho and Montana, and in four National Forests); Spanish Peaks Primitive Area, southwest of Bozeman in the Gallatin National Forest.

Recreation activities popular in these forest areas include high quality hiking, camping, photography, fishing and big game hunting, as well as spectacular pack trips. The areas are remote and outstandingly scenic.

NATIONAL PARK UNITS

There are two National Parks, Glacier, entirely within the State, and Yellowstone, which extends a short way into Montana from Wyoming. There are also two National Monuments, the Custer Battlefield and the Big Hole Battlefield.

Glacier National Park extends on both sides of the Continental Divide in northwestern Montana, and contains 1,009,159 acres. Adjoining on the north is Canada's Waterton Lakes National Park of 118,800 acres, the complex of both parks being known as Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. The area contains some of the most awe-inspiring scenery in the United States. Within the Park are located more than 50 glaciers

and 200 lakes of glacial origin in the midst of a high rugged mountainous terrain. Besides the several portions of the Park, which can be reached by automobile, there are more than 1,000 miles of horseback and foot trails penetrating extensive regions which cannot be reached in any other manner. A number of summer campsites are maintained in these inner reaches for those bringing their own equipment. Among the more frequently visited points of interest in the Park are Two Medicine and Cut Bank Valleys, St Mary's Lake, the Many Glacier Region, Flattop Mountain, Logan Pass, Avalanche Campground, and Lake McDonald. Others include the Belly River Country, Red Eagle Lake, Granite Park, and Sperry Glacier Chalet which can be reached only by trail.

Fishing is generally good in the Park, where native species of trout are favored.

Yellowstone National Park. Although most of Yellowstone National Park lies in Wyoming, it does have three of its five major entrances via Montana highways, thus bringing many visitors through portions of the State. These entrances are Cooke City, Gardiner, and West Yellowstone. Gardiner is the only entrance to the park presently kept open the year around. Oldest and best known of the parks, this area has a greater variety of natural wonders than any other National Park, including the world's greatest geyser area, the spectacular falls and canyons of the Yellowstone River, and Yellowstone Lake, plus an especially interesting variety of wild animals and birds.

Custer Battlefield National Monument marks the site of the Battle of the Little Big Horn in 1876 when General George A. Custer and his

troops were annihilated by the Indians. The monument, near Hardin and the Crow Indian Agency, contains 765 acres and includes the national cemetary where Custer and his immediate command died.

Big Hole Battlefield National Monument preserves a portion of the battlefield where U. S. troops under General John Gibbon surprised Chief Joseph and his Nez Perce Indians on their attempted flight to Canada in 1877. The battlefield in western Montana, not far from Wisdom, shows remains of rifle pits and many scarred trees. A Soldiers Memorial and a Chief Joseph Memorial pay tribute to both white and Indian participants in the battle.

Yellowtail Dam, on the Big Horn River, is being completed by the Bureau of Reclamation. The impoundment area has been designated as a National Recreation Area to be under supervision of the National Park Service. The reservoir will have a relatively narrow width, but extends about 75 miles through the scenic and spectacular Big Horn Canyon.

INDIAN LANDS

Montana contains seven Indian reservations. These include the Blackfeet Reservation, Browning; Crow Reservation, Crow Agency; Flathead Reservation, Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Dixon; Fort Belknap Reservation, Harlem; Fort Peck Reservation, Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes, Poplar; Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Lame Deer; and Rocky Boy's Reservation, Cheppewa Cree Tribe, Box Elder. Nearly 31,000 Indians are enrolled as members of the several tribes, although only approximately 18,000 live on reservations.

Indian lands constitute approximately 5.6 million acres in the State. About 30 percent is tribally owned, the rest by individual Indians or their heirs. In addition, about 130,000 acres are not Indian owned, but are administered for benefit of Indians. Many present and potentially important recreation opportunities exist on these lands.

WILDLIFE REFUGES

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service manages four national fish hatcheries and several National wildlife refuges in the State, mostly for waterfowl enhancement. One notable exception is the National Bison Range, at Moiese, off U.S. 93 and U.S. 10-A. This unit has been of prime importance in the survival of bison in the United States. About 350 bison constitute the base herd. A limited number of elk, whitetailed deer, mule deer, antelope (pronghorns), and bighorns also are found there.

THE CHARLES M. RUSSELL NATIONAL WILDLIFE RANGE is an area of spectacular river breaks, badlands and water surface containing nearly three quarters of a million acres which lies in the northeastern section of the State, and is also administered by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. It was originally set aside to protect a dwindling population of antelope and sharp-tailed grouse. It has since become an area of major interest in the restoration of elk and bighorn sheep as well as wild turkeys and waterfowl, including a major population of Canadian geese.

MONTANA FISH AND GAME LANDS

The Montana State Fish and Game Commission maintains game ranges, including the nationally famous Sun River Elk Range; waterfowl develop-

ment areas; as well as key fishing access sites. There are just under 100 such areas, totaling approximately 120,000 acres.

STATE PARKS

The Montana Fish and Game Commission also administers the State Park system through the Recreation, Parks and Research Division. This includes 26 parks, monuments and recreation areas, totaling approximately 17,253 acres. Some feature camping, picnicking, boating, fishing and swimming; others are geological, scenic or historical attractions.

OTHER STATE AREAS

The Montana Highway Commission develops and maintains a number of important wayside areas along major highways. 1/

The State Forester is responsible for somewhat over 400,000 acres of forest lands, most of which is west of the Continental Divide. One third of this has been consolidated in seven State Forests, six of which are in the Columbia Basin Drainage. Important recreation assets are included in these areas. 1/

The State Water Conservation Board administers twenty reservoirs constructed for irrigation purposes. Water-based recreation could be greatly enhanced if funding could be made available for development on these areas.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Many recreation facilities in National Forests are privately operated. These include the primary winter sports areas. Concessions in national parks are also under private operation. Privately managed marinas, dude ranches and outfitting services as well as camps, swimming pools and

1/ IBID.

fishing ponds add to the state's recreational opportunities and represent major examples of the role of private enterprise.

OTHER OUTDOOR RECREATION ATTRACTIONS

Many remnants of the exciting mining era remain. Ghost towns can still be found. An "Old Town" museum with authentic buildings, shops and vehicles has been assembled at the North Montana State Fairgrounds, Great Falls. The famous Virginia City (State Highway 34) has been restored. Robbers' Roost, rendezvous of early day outlaws, is near that same area. St Mary's Mission in Stevensville, first permanent White settlement in Montana, is also maintained as a historic site and is of considerable interest to tourists and residents alike. Tours in summer are offered at Butte through underground copper mines; at Anaconda through its copper smelter; and at Columbia Falls through its aluminum reduction plant.

The Gates of the Mountains near Helena, the deep Missouri River Gorge discovered and named by Lewis and Clark, can be reached by an excursion launch. This trip provides unusual views of cliffs, canyons, wilderness and wildlife as well as opprtunities for picnics at well developed National Forest Recreation sites.

PLANTS AND WILDLIFE

Plant life in the western portion of the State is quite different from that in the eastern part, largely because of differences in topography and climate.

Montana has more than 2,000 species of flowers and many non-flowering plants. The sub-alpine group accounts for a profusion of

color during the short high-altitude summers in the northern Rockies.

Below the sub-alpine tundra type is another kind of vegetation. Here are found alpine fir and Engelmann spruce associated with such shrubs as huckleberry, mountain ash and alder.

Flowers in the forested areas include the showey bear grass, dogtooth violets, mariposa lilies, and windflowers, and such shrubs as kinnickinick, Oregon grape and others.

Ponderosa (western yellow) pine makes up about one-fifth of Montana's forests, much of it in commercial stands along the Kootenai River and the Clark Fork of the Columbia. Western larch and Douglas fir constitute about 40 percent of Montana's timber stands. Extensive forests of lodgepole pine are also found. Groves of quaking aspen give variety to these timber stands. Other species include western Juniper, ash, box elder and cottonwood which are found along streams throughout the eastern portion of the State.

Western prairie vegetation includes bunch grasses and such flowers as shooting star, bluebells, gaillardia, daisies, and golden asters. Natural vegetation on eastern prairies includes blue grama and some buffalo grass. Flowers are sand lilies, prairie primroses, scarlet malo and small cacti. Shrubs, such as sage and greasewood are also present.

ANIMALS

Montana has abundant wildlife. These include deer, elk, moose, mountain sheep and mountain goats, antelope, black bear, grizzly bear, beaver, fox, marten, mink and otter. There are also considerable numbers of predatory animals such as coyote, wildcat and mountain lion and an occasional wolf.

Common game birds include ring-necked pheasant, Hungarian partridge, Canadian geese and several species of grouse and ducks. Many varieties of trout are found, including the Dolly Varden, cutthroat, brook and rainbow. Other fish include grayling, bass and whitefish. Land-locked sockeye salmon have been introduced into several Montana lakes including Flathead, Lake Francis and Georgetown.

THE ECONOMY

Major sectors of Montana's economy are agriculture, mining, recreation and forest industries in that order.

AGRICULTURE

About 65 percent of the land area of the State is classed as farm or ranch land.

During the past 30 years, Montana's farms have increased in size, but the farm population has declined. In 1960, 15.6 percent of the population was engaged in farming whereas in 1950, 24.8 percent were reported as so engaged. Cattle and wheat are major products of Montana ranches and farms.

In 1961, Montana's agricultural products were valued at nearly $468 million. More than fifty percent came from livestock and livestock products.

Wheat production amounts to about 100 million bushels yearly and Montana ranks third among the wheat producing states. Winter wheat, a basic crop, is grown mainly without irrigation on upland plateaus and plains in the central and eastern parts of the state.

Widely diversified crops are grown in Montana. It ranks approximately third in barley production and fifth in sugar beets. Hay and corn for livestock feed are also important crops. In recent years, sweet cherries have been an important income producing crop of western Montana.

As of 1961 the State ranked fifth in number of sheep and lambs, fourth in wool production, and eleventh in number of cattle and calves produced.

With substantial local water supplies and a relatively small amount of rainfall, Montana, as might be expected, has put considerable land under irrigation. There are approximately 1,890,671 acres of irrigated land. Nearly 1.5 million acres are harvested cropland; the remainder is pasture. The irrigated cropland acres amount to 17.6 percent of all harvested cropland in the State. Although nearly every county has some irrigated land, much of it lies in the southwest counties.

MINING

Mining was responsible for the first boom in Montana in the 1860's and is still important, with an estimated value in 1960 of more than $177 million. Mining employment accounts for about four percent of the population.

Fifty-eight different minerals are now being recovered over a wide area of the State. These are chiefly copper, silver, gold, lead, zinc, petroleum, manganese, natural gas, coal phosphate and chromite. Montana also ranks high in production of tungsten, fluorspar, arsenic, vermiculite and phosphate.

Among other materials profitably mined are limestone and gypsum as well as sand and gravel. Most of the metal mining is done in western Montana; oil and coal come from east of the Divide.

Gold and silver strikes in the early 1860's brought the first influx of miners to the area. As the gold fever spread, mining camps were established that are now legendary -- Bannack, Virginia City, Diamond City and Last Chance Gulch to name a few.

At the present site of Butte, rich silver veins were found. Although poor in gold and copper, as the miners penetrated deeper in search of richer ore, the copper content increased. Copper thus became, and has remained to this day, the dominant metal mined in the Butte-Anaconda area. Copper represents well over half of the total $4 billion value of all metals produced in Montana since 1862. Today Montana's mineral production averages from $180 to $190 million a year.

Montana ranks among the top 15 states in production of natural gas and petroleum. These resources are found in about two dozen Montana counties. In 1961, the State produced more than 31 million barrels of petroleum valued at $75 million, and more than 33 billion cubic feet of natural gas valued at $2.5 million.

Vast untapped resources of minerals and mineral fuels assure continuing development of the industry.

Smelters, refineries and manufacturing plants in connection with the mining industry are located in many places throughout the State.

FOREST INDUSTRIES

Forest industries are an important part of the Montana economy, especially in the western part of the state. Lumber is the most important, but other timber products include telephone and electric poles, pulpwood, and Christmas trees. Manufactured wood products include boxes, sash and doors, plywood, prefabricated buildings, and pulp. In a recent year, four percent of all nonagricultural employment and thirty-five percent of the manufacturing employment was in logging and in manufacturing of lumber and other timber products.

Nearly all lumber produced is softwood. Most important commercial species are Ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, Englemann Spruce, and Western Larch. Others include Western White Pine, Lodgepole Pine, and True Firs.

TOURIST INDUSTRY

The tourist industry is increasing in importance each year, and has become a major revenue producer. Although the two National Parks, Glacier and Yellowstone, are the objectives of many visitors, extensive use for recreational purposes is made of National Forests, and particularly of campgrounds, picnic areas, lakes, reservoirs, and streams within these forests. For example, in a typical year, 5½ million recreation visitors enter Montana's National Forests.

Recreation activities cover a wide range. Fishing, hunting, swimming, boating, riding, hiking, picture taking, mountain climbing, winter sports, rock and Indian artifacts hunting are especilly popular. Privately owned recreation facilities are of importance. These vary from resident camps for youth to fine hunting areas. Many persons operate

dude ranches, or guest ranches, offering tourist lodgings and recreation activities. Others lease or supply hunting opportunities, often supplying cabin facilities as well. Camping, picnicking, fishing, hiking, horseback riding, and guide services are also provided. Many lease or sell scenic sites for home and camp lots.

Several owners of large, private forest tracts, including the J. Neils and St. Regis Lumber Company, the Anaconda Company, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and others have developed recreation areas on their lands for public use. Also, in some areas, private forest owners have issued use permits to persons or organizations for skiing or other recreation developments.

Private power company dams and impoundments are also playing an increasingly important role in supplying recreational opportunities.

WINTER SPORTS

Weather is ideal for winter sports. This is especially true in the western half of Montana where there is ample snow, clear, cold weather, and mountainous terrain. There are one or more winter sports areas in each of the National Forests. Among those rapidly gaining state-wide and regional recognition are: Big Mountain, north of Whitefish; Snowbowl and Marshall Bowl, out of Missoula; Lost Trail Pass, in the southern end of the Bitterroot Valley; Bridger Bowl, out of Bozeman; Lionshead, near West Yellowstone; Kings Hill, south of Great Falls; and Grizzly Peak on the north slope of the Beartooth Plateau near Red Lodge. In all, they total some twenty-one major ski centers. The combined parking space at these developed units will accommodate a total of 3,105 cars.

With the rapidly gaining interest in winter sports and increased facilities, it is expected that winter sports will play a major role in extending Montana's outdoor recreation season to a year 'round program.

MAJOR HIGHWAYS

Montana's transportation system plays a major role in attracting and distributing the state's recreational visitors.

As noted previously, transportation in Montana is influenced by the Continental Divide and the necessity that transport routes, both road and rail, converge on comparatively few passes at elevations above 5,000 feet. Most important of these are Marias Pass, through which the Great Northern Railway and U.S. Highway 2 pass along the southern borders of Glacier Park; McDonald Pass west of Helena near which the Northern Pacific Railroad and U. S. 12 (Interstate 90) are routed; Lost Trail Pass, the location of the U.S. 93 crossing at the Montana-Idaho border south of Hamilton; Monida Pass (U.S. 91 or Interstate 15), also on the Montana-Idaho border near the town of Monida; and Targhee Pass which provides access to West Yellowstone by way of U.S. 191. There are especially scenic sections on all of these highways.

East of the Divide are other important highways crossing the plains in all four directions. Major ones include U.S. Highway 2 east and west along Montana's "Hi-Line" and skirting Glacier National Park, U.S. 87 and 89 running north and south, and U.S. 312 (Interstate 94) northeasterly from Billings. The portion of U.S. 89 which provides entrance to North Yellowstone, and the Red Lodge Highway route from Billings into Yellowstone Park (U.S. 212) are also spectacularly scenic. Going-to-

the-Sun Highway, over the high Logan Pass in Glacier Park was built as a scenic route. Another scenic route is U.S. 12, the Lewis and Clark Highway which turns west into Idaho about 11 miles south of Missoula from U.S. 93.

Montana is served by six railroads and four airlines.

APPENDIX B

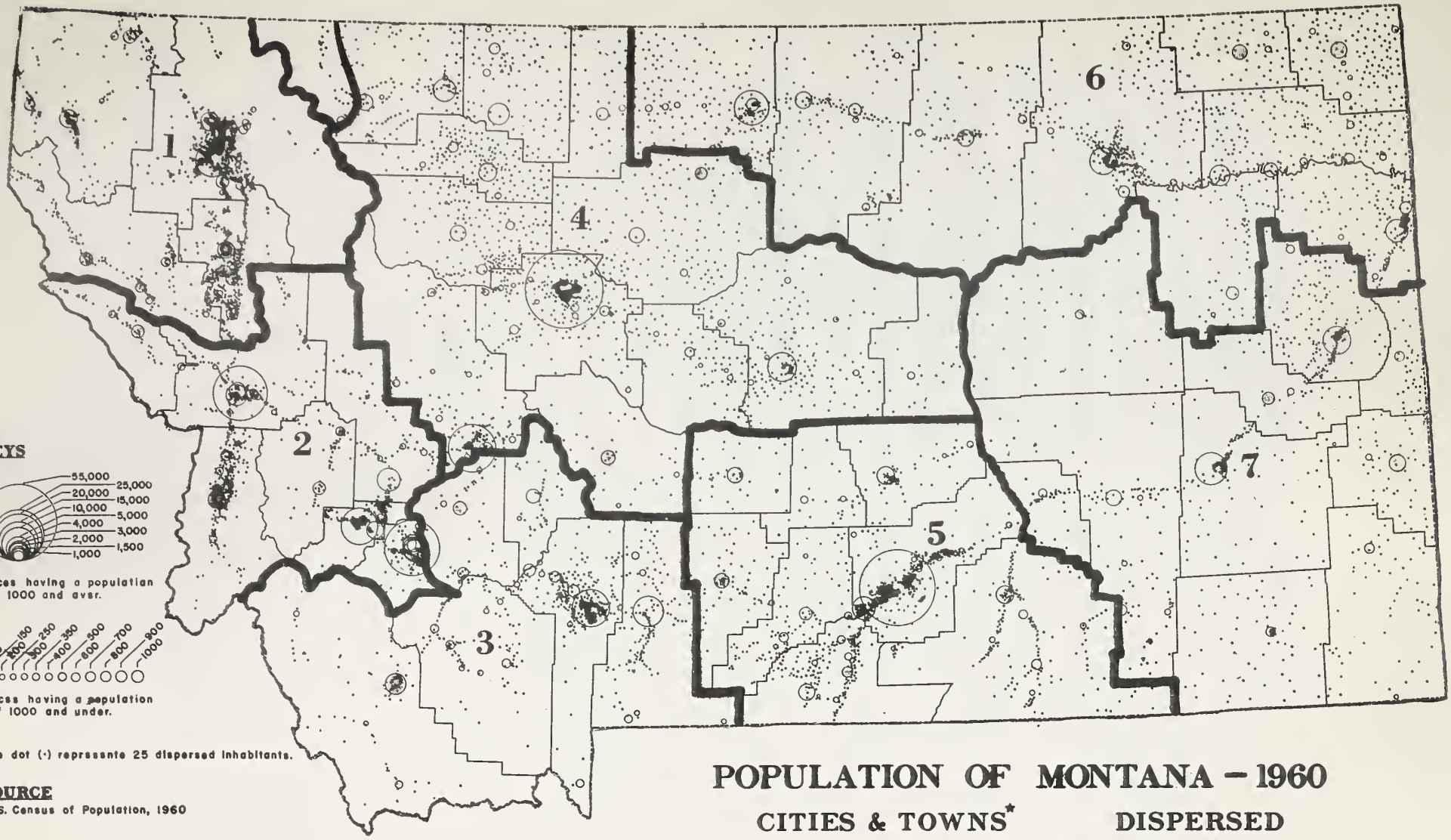
PLANNING METHODS

POPULATION

Montana is immediately concerned with the recreational activities of populations--both residents and nonresidents. While Montana's resident population density is low (4.6 persons per square mile), the number of nonresidents that come to Montana for recreational purposes is high. It is necessary, therefore, in considering any recreational plan to identify both populations in a manner that reflects the presence of the people regardless of whether they originate from within or outside of the state's boundaries.

Resident Population - State. Montana's population will grow steadily from it's 1960 population of 674,767 (U. S. Bureau of Census) to a predicted population of 745,200 in 1970 and 779,400 in 1975 (Stanford Research Institute, Basic Economic Projections). The rate of growth between 1950-60 was 14.2 percent. It is predicted that this will decline in the decades 1960-70 and 1970-80 with growth rates of 10.4 percent and 9.5 percent respectively (Stanford Research Institute, Basic Economic Projections).

It should be recognized that it is necessary to use a population figure for the basis of many conclusions presented in this study. It should also be recognized that with any prediction, certain assumptions about the future must be made. While these are valid in general, there may be points of deviation. A national need for some mineral particularly abundant in some



POPULATION OF MONTANA – 1960

CITIES & TOWNS* DISPERSED

*Includes all incorporated places; and those unincorporated places having populations of 100 or more.

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Montana county could make the population estimate for that county (see below) far different from what we predict. Nevertheless, these are the best projections we have. They reflect the views of the analysts and should not be considered as "official" estimates of the Montana Fish and Game Commission. Circumstances may arise requiring new estimates to meet with new assumptions as counties and communities continue to grow.

Resident Population - County. The county populations for 1960, 1970, and 1975 are presented in Table 46. The source of the 1960 data is the U. S. Bureau of Census (actual census). These census figures were expanded at a rate commensurate with the county's growth during the past decade (U. S. Bureau Census, Montana Almanac). For example:

X = 1970 Population

X_T = 1970 State Population

N = 1960 County population

N_T = 1960 State Population

I = Percentage Increase in County

$X = IN$

and

$$X = \frac{N}{N_T} \times T$$

or

$X = IN$

and

$(X_1 + X_2 + X_4 \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots X_{56} = X_T)$

The state's percentage increase for that decade is adjusted to match the projected regression increase. While this is a simple proportional adjustment, the necessary calculations for the county are made possible. For example:

X_I = 1960-70 Percent Increase of State Population

N_I = 1950-60 Percent Increase of State Population

C_I = 1950-60 Percent Increase of County Population

C_X = 1960-70 Predicted Increase of County Population

Then:

$$\frac{X_I}{N_I} \text{ as } \frac{C_X}{C_I} = \text{Rate of Increase by County}$$

This rate of increase is applied to the 1960 census figures for an estimate of the population by county.

Since an estimate for 1975 was desired for this report it was necessary to use an average increase of the two predicted for the decades 1960-1970 and 1970-1980 (Stanford Research Institute, Basic Economic Projections). This estimated statewide average (9.95 percent) increase is used to estimate the populations for 1975 for each county. Each county's rate of increase or decrease was adjusted on the basis of the above statewide increase.

Not all of Montana's counties, being largely rural in their land use patterns (Table 46), are showing a gain in population. Under the method used for population projection those counties losing residents will continue to lose them into 1975. Obviously there is a point of diminishing loss for each county. No attempt was made to evaluate this point in this report.

Montana's resident population by age groups shows a normal population pattern with no extreme gains or losses in particular age-sex groups. It is

Table 46

COUNTY POPULATION AND PERCENT LAND IN FARM OR RANCHES

Counties	1960 Census	1970 Estimated	1975 Estimated	% Land Area in Farms or Ranches
Beaverhead	7194	7604	8018	68.7
Big Horn	10007	10147	10283	50.5
Blaine	8091	7792	7516	81.3
Broadwater	2804	2856	2777	60.5
Carbon	8317	7369	6396	51.4
Carter	2493	2294	2110	66.7
Cascade	73418	94078	119366	91.2
Chouteau	7348	7642	7935	95.2
Custer	13227	13863	14301	99.9
Daniels	3755	3924	3793	89.8
Dawson	12314	15803	19719	91.7
Deer Lodge	18640	20555	22364	35.9
Fallon	3997	4365	4645	89.4
Fergus	14018	140146	14073	80.7
Flathead	32965	34086	35194	15.4
Gallatin	26045	29639	33551	61.5
Garfield	1981	2054	1928	73.5
Glacier	11565	13253	15104	72.7
Golden Valley	1203	1115	1037	99.9
Granite	3014	3207	3403	32.3
Hill	18653	22831	27724	96.4
Jefferson	4297	4716	4946	31.7
Judith Basin	3085	3205	3125	71.2
Lake	13104	12593	12123	54.5
Lewis & Clark	28006	31021	34077	78.6
Liberty	2624	3018	3451	98.8
Lincoln	12537	16599	21745	6.6
Madison	5211	4711	4279	53.4
McCone	3321	3567	3615	84.3
Meagher	2616	2122	2506	49.8
Mineral	3037	4057	5361	3.8
Missoula	44663	53104	62705	22.3
Musselshell	4888	4546	4241	91.5
Park	13168	14103	15061	52.5
Petroleum	894	810	737	63.4
Phillips	6027	6116	5911	59.9
Pondera	7653	8755	9963	84.8
Powder River	2485	2546	2410	79.8
Powell	7002	7569	8156	53.8
Prairie	2318	2276	2237	68.0
Ravalli	12341	11823	11348	24.8
Richland	10504	10609	10711	92.4
Roosevelt	11731	13655	15797	85.0
Rosebud	6187	6127	5881	86.2
Sanders	6880	6804	6733	22.8
Sheridan	6458	6509	6366	94.6
Silver Bow	46454	45060	43767	29.1
Stillwater	5526	5609	5690	78.3
Sweet Grass	3290	3170	2967	73.9
Teton	7295	7346	7395	84.9
Toole	7904	8781	9714	90.1
Treasure	1345	1505	1462	90.2
Valley	17080	18788	20586	72.2
Wheatland	3026	2914	2811	98.2
Wibaux	1698	1860	1716	89.0
Yellowstone	79016	103158	133064	98.8

not characterized as a "retirement state" as Florida might be and the losses in the age groups after 15-19 years are compensated by gains in persons in the 30-34 year age group (Stanford Research Institute, Population Trends, p.36).

Resident Populations - Cities. Montana is characteristically rural. In 1975 two cities, Billings and Great Falls, will be urban areas in excess of 85,000 people (Projected Urban Growth in the Upper Midwest: 1960-1975 Table 48). The growth of other cities is also shown in this table. Since they do not represent urban areas in terms of planning, however, they are not treated independent of the county for each activity type.

Nonresident Population. Estimating the nonresident visitation that each county should plan for in 1970 and 1975 is done on the basis of an "exposure index". The exposure index is the proportion of the nonresidents that pass through each county. These proportions are based on a comprehensive survey of tourist parties that pass through a given key point in a county (Montana Tourists Survey, 1958). A table was prepared using these proportions for the representative town, (Table 49). In 20 counties no city was surveyed as an index city upon which a proportional assignment of visits could be made for the county. However, the highway network across Montana (Fig. 3) precludes drastic changes in travel patterns from surrounding index cities. It can be seen by inspection that a judgment index can be applied to a county since the index cities remain homogeneous on single or multiple arteries. When it was necessary to make a judgment or estimated exposure index it was done on the basis of surrounding index communities and highway artery complexes.

It is estimated that 2,500,000 people visited Montana in 1958 (Montana Tourists Survey). It is further estimated that this has grown at a rate of

Table 47

POPULATION OF MONTANA BY AGE AND SEX
Actual 1950, Estimated 1955-1975

Age Groups	Female						Male					
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1950	1955	1960 2/	1965	1970	1975
0-4	33,659	40,880 1/	39,255	39,413	43,456	49,390	34,542	43,092 1/	41,378	41,546	45,206	52,060
5-9	27,052	33,885 1/	39,380	38,160	38,394	42,439	28,305	34,518 1/	41,525	39,937	40,171	43,815
10-14	22,738	26,706	33,479	38,999	37,802	38,036	23,796	27,922	34,110	41,089	39,517	39,760
15-19	20,107	21,953	25,846	32,659	38,180	36,986	20,533	23,128	27,236	33,396	40,358	38,801
20-24	20,361	18,588	20,322	24,299	31,095	36,592	21,355	18,996	21,576	25,669	31,792	38,733
25-29	21,449	18,833	16,964	18,794	22,762	29,526	22,732	19,689	17,367	19,897	24,043	30,121
30-34	22,258	20,085	17,403	15,629	17,450	21,410	23,032	21,331	18,330	16,049	18,570	22,705
35-39	20,716	21,001	18,754	16,202	14,450	16,270	22,347	21,741	20,074	17,134	14,896	17,412
40-44	17,356	19,669	19,798	17,740	15,229	13,510	20,196	20,982	20,404	18,799	15,931	13,753
45-49	14,784	16,318	18,381	18,747	16,746	14,294	17,376	18,786	19,565	19,139	17,514	14,750
50-54	13,469	13,856	15,026	17,397	17,786	15,863	15,245	16,026	17,379	18,172	17,817	16,310
55-59	13,282	12,500	12,420	14,042	16,366	16,789	15,530	13,698	14,434	15,750	16,547	16,278
60-64	12,039	12,144	10,825	11,389	12,964	15,222	15,901	13,611	11,987	12,702	13,946	14,730
65-69	9,366	10,631	9,949	9,589	10,150	11,644	12,574	13,168	11,254	9,948	10,616	11,746
70-74	6,108	7,718	8,864	8,335	8,079	8,615	7,839	9,513	9,996	8,600	7,651	8,240
75 & over	6,857	7,648	9,285	11,098	11,923	12,430	8,120	7,994	8,094	9,562	9,563	9,184
Totals	281,601	302,475	315,951	332,492	352,832	379,016	309,423	324,195	334,709	347,389	364,138	388,398
Grand Totals, Male and Female							591,024	626,670	650,660	679,881	716,970	767,414

1/ Adjusted for underenumeration
2/ Unadjusted to correspond with U. S. Bureau of Census, 1960 Census
Sources: Actual: U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
Estimates: Stanford Research Institute - Population Trends in the United States through 1975

Table 48

URBAN AREA GROWTH IN THE UPPER MIDWEST
1960 to 1975[1/]

Urban Area	1960 Population (000's)	1975 Probable Population (000's)	Probable Growth Rate (%) 1960-1975	1950-1960
Billings	57.5	90.1	57%	42%
Great Falls	64.1	86.3	35	46
Missoula	37.2	50.9	37	25
Butte	44.4	47.9	8	-6
Helena	21.7	26.9	24	13
Kalispell	17.7	23.8	35	16
Bozeman	16.4	22.3	36	23
Glasgow	9.9	17.3	76	127
Anaconda	15.6	17.1	10	22
Havre	12.5	14.7	18	25
Laurel	8.6	13.3	55	84
Miles City	10.2	11.4	12	0
Glendive	8.9	11.1	25	52
Livingston	8.7	10.8	25	8
Libby	6.9	10.5	53	89
Lewistown	7.9	9.4	19	8
Whitefish-Columbia Falls	5.7	7.1	24	15
Sidney	5.2	7.0	35	17
Cut Bank	4.5	5.6	24	22
Deer Lodge	4.7	5.3	13	24
Polson	3.7	5.1	38	3
Wolf Point	3.6	5.1	41	40
Dillon	3.7	4.8	31	13
Shelby	4.0	4.4	10	31
Hamilton	3.6	3.9	9	-22
Hardin	2.8	3.6	30	21
Roundup	3.1	3.0	-4	-11
Conrad	2.7	2.9	7	43
Baker	2.6	2.7	4	32
Malta	2.5	2.6	4	7
Total	400.6	526.9	32%	+24%

1/ Source: Projected Urban Growth in the Upper Midwest, 1960-1975

Table 49

EXPOSURE INDEX FOR ALL MONTANA COUNTIES, 1965 1/

County	Exposure Index %		County	Exposure Index %	
Beaverhead	(Estimate)	25.0	McCone	Circle	11.0
Big Horn	Hardin	12.6	Meagher	White Sulphur Springs	14.7
Blaine	(Estimate)	24.9	Mineral	(Estimate)	30.0
Broadwater	Townsend	20.1	Missoula	Missoula	39.7
Carbon	Ref. Cooke City	11.7	Musselshell	Roundup	11.9
Carter	(Estimate)	10.0	Park	Livingston	32.3
Cascade	Great Falls	30.8	Petroleum	(Estimate)	10.0
Chouteau	(Estimate)	15.0	Phillips	Malta	25.3
Custer	Miles City	18.8	Pondera	(Estimate)	20.0
Daniels	(Estimate)	8.0	Powder River	(Estimate)	8.0
Dawson	Glendive	22.1	Powell	Garrison	23.2
Deer Lodge	(Estimate)	21.0	Prairie	(Estimate)	20.0
Fallon	Baker	10.0	Ravalli	(Estimate)	15.0
Fergus	Lewistown	13.5	Richland	(Estimate)	11.0
Flathead	Kalispell	38.5	Roosevelt	Wolf Point	22.3
Gallatin	Three Forks	23.5	Rosebud	Forsyth	24.0
Garfield	(Estimate)	10.0	Sanders	Thompson Falls	24.2
Glacier	East Glacier	40.7	Sheridan	(Estimate)	9.0
Golden Valley	(Estimate)	10.0	Silver Bow	Butte	21.4
Granite	Drummond	27.5	Stillwater	(Estimate)	20.0
Hill	Havre	24.5	Sweet Grass	Big Timber	20.4
Jefferson	(Estimate)	25.0	Teton	Choteau	16.6
Judith Basin	Ref. Lewistown	13.5	Toole	Shelby	24.2
Lake	Ravalli	16.7	Treasure	Ref. Custer	18.8
Lewis & Clark	Helena	22.2	Valley	Glasgow	25.3
Liberty	(Estimate)	18.0	Wheatland	(Estimate)	15.0
Lincoln	Libby	12.6	Wibaux	(Estimate)	16.5
Madison	(Estimate)	18.0	Yellowstone	Billings	34.6

1/ Based on Montana Tourist Survey, 1958

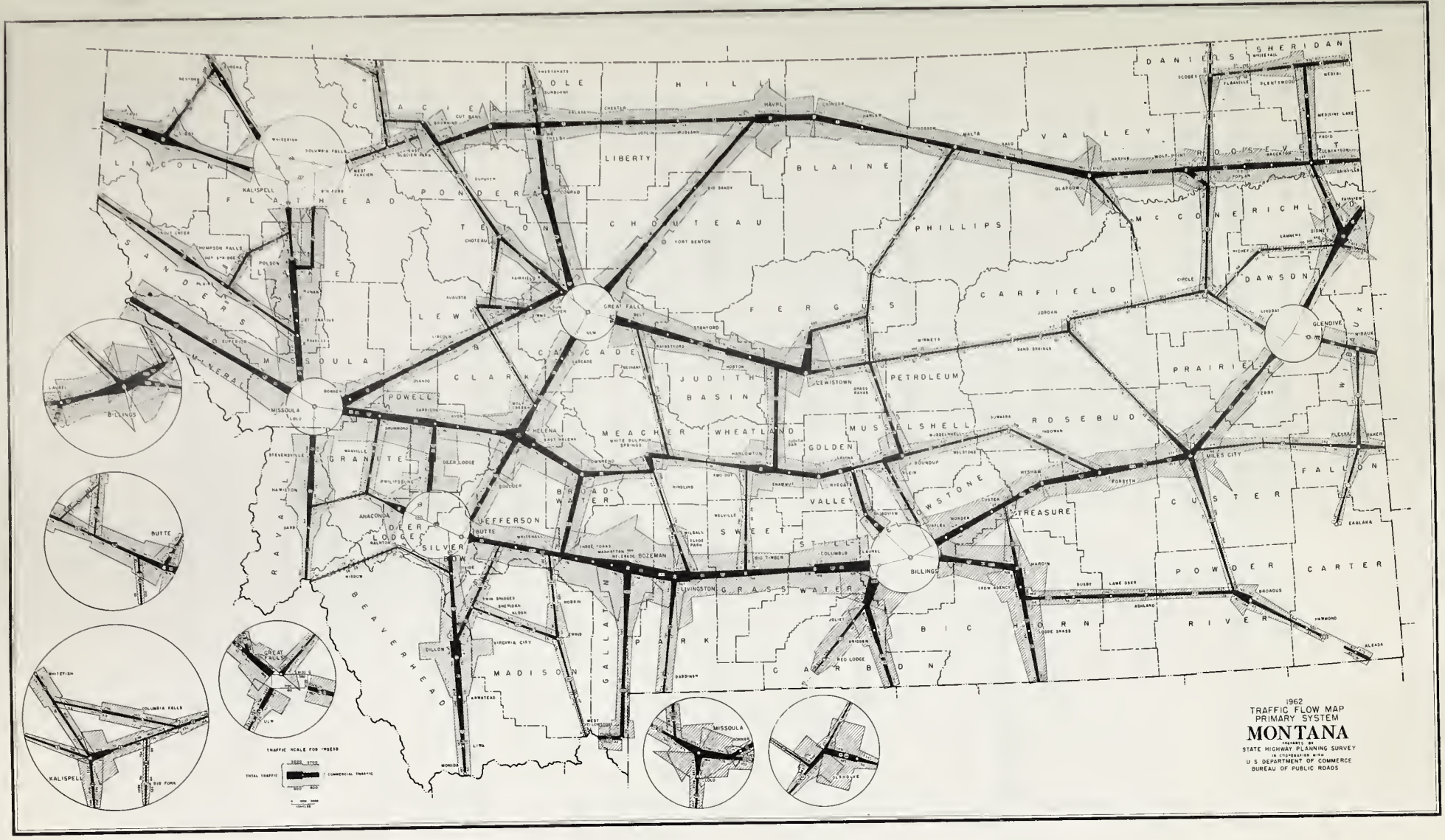
Table 50

Exposure Indices
Estimated Proportion of Tourist Parties in Montana
Who Pass Through Various Places, Occupancy
Survey, Summer 1958

Place	Exposure Index	Place	Exposure Index
East Glacier	40.7	Butte	21.4
Missoula	39.7	Big Timber	20.4
Kalispell	38.5	Townsend	20.1
Billings	34.6	Custer	18.8
Livingston	32.3	Culbertson	17.1
Laurel	31.2	Gardiner	16.9
Great Falls	30.8	Ravalli	16.7
Drummond	27.5	Choteau	16.6
Miles City	25.4	Wibaux	16.5
Malta	25.3	Babb	15.8
Glasgow	25.3	West Yellowstone	15.4
Havre	24.5	White Sulphur Springs	14.7
Thompson Falls	24.2	Culbertson	14.6
Shelby	24.2	Lewistown	13.5
Forsyth	24.0	Libby	12.6
Three Forks	23.5	Hardin	12.6
Garrison	23.2	Roundup	11.9
Wolf Point	22.3	Cooke City	11.7
Helena	22.2	Circle	11.0
Bozeman	22.1	Troy	10.6
Glendive	22.1	Baker	10.0

Exposure index represents the percentage of total out-of-state visitors passing through the given center.

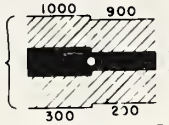
Source: Montana Tourist Survey, 1958



LEGEND

INTERSTATE NUMBERED HIGHWAY	90
STATE NUMBERED HIGHWAY	20
U. S. NUMBERED HIGHWAY	101
STATE CAPITAL	★
COUNTY SEAT	◎
TOWN	○
NATIONAL LINE	— — —
STATE LINE	— · —
COUNTY LINE	— — —
TRAFFIC SCALE	0 500 1000

TOTAL TRAFFIC IS THE ANNUAL 24 HOUR AVERAGE INCLUDING ALL TYPES OF MOTOR VEHICLES



COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC IS THE ANNUAL 24 HOUR AVERAGE OF COMMERCIAL VEHICLES

THE TRAFFIC FIGURES SHOWN ARE THE TOTAL AT THE CLOSEST HIGHWAY INTERSECTION OR TOWN

3.5 percent compounded annually (Ref: Letter - Visitations to Glacier Park; Montana Tourists Survey). For 1970 the estimated visitations by nonresidents are 3,777,600 and for 1975, 4,486,700.

These out-of-state visitors are one of the most vital reasons for recreation plans in Montana. The moment they enter the state they are potential users of public facilities. Therefore any county that is exposed to them (and they all are) is in need of facilities to accomodate the visitor's basic recreation needs. The exposure index allows counties to plan for their nonresidents and provide adequate facilities.

Thus, instead of an analysis of the T.I.M. (Time, Income, Mobility) factors, we have developed the exposure index as a means of calculating demand and needs.

Impact Areas. The impact of a visitor is determined by how long he stays in an area. A measure of this stay, in a generalized sense is his impact. For example, if a nonresident comes to Montana from the east of Highway 2 and is headed for Glacier National Park, he may desire the use of several wayside facilities as he progresses across the state. If he is camping and good campgrounds are available along the travel routes he may spend two nights in Montana before arriving at Glacier Park, his original destination point. In the Glacier National Park area he may spend another week and then move south to Yellowstone National Park. On his way to Yellowstone he may camp two or three nights to enjoy the pleasures of the Flathead Lake area or the Lewis and Clark Caverns-Virginia City Restoration-Madison River complex. Upon reaching Yellowstone he may spend another week.

The point to be made is that a person traveling through a county is a potential user of facilities in that county. Those counties that attract only wayside picnicking and overnight camping contain minor impact areas since the visitor spends only a portion of a day and then departs. However, at the destination, perhaps a week is spent and this is a major impact on the area.

If quality facilities are available, travelers will utilize them at all points across Montana.

The extent to which they are used and the resultant impact depends upon what opportunities are offered the traveler. If only picnic tables are provided the visitor will travel through the area quickly. The Law of Intervening Opportunities (Personal Communications - McDowell, August 1965) has application here in that the traveling public takes advantage of many of the quality attractions occuring between the point of origin and destination. At times it may be desirable to create intervening opportunities. For example, a golf course in conjunction with a campground in Eastern Montana may attract and hold the nonresident in an area that he might normally just "drive through".

For purposes of classification we recognize five classes of Impact Categories:

Table 51
IMPACT CATEGORIES

Class	Category	Significance
1	Destination	National (e.g. Yellowstone National Park)
2	Destination	State and Regional (e.g. Big Mountain Ski Area, Yellowtail Dam)

IMPACT CATEGORIES (Cont.)

Class	Category	Significance
3	Intervening Opportunity	Major Attraction (e.g. Lewis & Clark Cavern State Park)
4	Intervening Opportunity	Lesser Attraction (e.g. Thompson Falls State Park)
5	Intervening Opportunity	Wayside Services (e.g. campgrounds, picnic areas)

These impact categories can be employed to demonstrate clustering around areas of interest. By so doing the recreation planner can better determine where the facilities are needed and acquisitions can be programed to maintain the high quality that should be associated with a Montana vacation.

RECREATIONAL PLANNING REGIONS

In order to facilitate planning, a regional approach was employed. Seven regions were identified--the Northwest, West Central, Southwest, North Central, South Central, Northeast, and Southeast--employing counties as the formative units.

The regions employed (which are, by the way, nearly identical to Montana's Fish and Game administrative districts) are particularly useful for this purpose. They provide a framework for study and presentation of satisfactory dimensions. Instead of fifty-six regions (if counties were used) or simply a statewide presentation, a more realistic division of the state is accomplished.

Regional boundaries are based on several criteria. They employ county units as the basic "building blocks" since information is often available by county. In addition, physical barriers to travel (note the position of Fort Peck Reservoir in this regard) have influenced the positioning of boundaries. A further element was applied to create units that would have as their focus large population concentrations. While this was not everywhere possible, it is noteworthy that the state's two major population centers--Billings and Great Falls--are the foci of their respective regions.

RECREATIONAL DEMAND, SUPPLY AND NEED

The ultimate point at which any plan should arrive is the description of needs and how they can be met.

DEMAND

Demand for recreational opportunities is shown throughout this report as a function of population and/or nonresident exposure. The reader should be aware that predictions for demand are subject to the same potential errors as population estimates. Nevertheless if we are to maintain quality recreation we must forecast the demand in order to plan. The forecasts on a county population and nonresident exposure index basis are sound. It is possible that unusual growth rates, changes in economic conditions, or changes in interest in a particular sport could readily make the demand forcasts invalid in certain sections.

It should be mentioned that, in general, other reports will forcast demand on the basis of a population's T.I.M. (Time, Income, Mobility) index. An analysis of the T.I.M. factor is not presented in this plan, since these data are not available for nonresidents and they are not easily interpreted for the resident.

Resident Demand Resident demand is presented by county and recreational planning regions. Projections are made for 1970 and 1975. The 1975 projections include the urban areas of Billings and Great Falls.

General Demand Forecasts Most of the categories of activities were based on activity rates supplied by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (Table 52). The population of a county is multiplied by its activity rate and the result is the number of days forecast for that activity. These were then combined by planning regions. Where better information was available, some departures

Table 52

BASES FOR ACTIVITY DEMAND CALCULATION
(Source - Bureau of Outdoor Recreation)

Activity	Day Per Person 1960	% of Non-Residents Participating	Participation Rates/Person (Adjusted) 1970 Resident	1970 Nonresident	1975 Resident	1975 Nonresident
Swimming	5.36	.14	6.49	.54	7.05	.59
Driving (Pleasure)	5.21	Narrative	5.77	.48	6.05	.50
Walking	3.88	.25	4.24	.35	4.42	.37
Playing Games	3.37	Narrative	3.61	.30	3.73	.31
Sightseeing	2.79	.92	3.15	.26	3.33	.28
Picnic	2.09	.10	2.27	.19	2.37	.20
Fishing	1.88	.27	1.91	.16	1.92	.16
Bicycling	1.84	Narrative	1.82	.15	1.82	.15
Other Boating	1.08	.03	1.32	.11	1.44	.12
Camping	1.05		1.34	.11	1.48	.12
Sports Events	1.03	.08	1.10	.09	1.14	.10
Horse Riding	0.88	.13	0.96	.08	1.00	.08
Nature Walks	0.69	.55	0.77	.06	0.81	.07
Hiking	0.49	.25	0.63	.05	0.69	.06
Water Skiing	0.43	.01	0.59	.05	0.68	.06
Outdoor Concert	0.22	Narrative	0.26	.02	0.28	.02
Hunting (Fall Quarter)	1/	1/	0.86	1/	0.85	1/
Sailing	0.08	Narrative	0.08	.006	0.08	.006
Canoeing	0.07	Narrative	0.07	.005	0.07	.005
Mountain Climbing	0.05	Narrative	0.05	.005	0.05	.005
Snow Skiing (Winter Quarter)	0.03	Narrative	0.40		0.40	
Golf	None		1.0		1.0	

1/ Data: Source Fish & Game Harvest Surveys, 1964

from Bureau supplied activity rates were made.

The following activities were forecast on a general basis for the resident population: Swimming, pleasure driving, walking, playing games, sightseeing, picnicking, fishing, bicycling, other boating, camping, sports events, horseback riding, nature walks, hiking, water skiing, hunting, outdoor concerts, sailing, canoeing and mountain climbing.

An example of the calculation for the above would be as follows:

Swimming - Lake County Resident Demand:

Lake County Population in 1970 = 12,593

Swimming Participation Rate/Person in 1970 = 6.49

Then: 12,593 x 6.49 = 81,729 Activity Days

Other categories of activities mentioned above were handled in similar fashion.

Special Demand Forecasts Special forecasts were made for skiing and golf. Due to the length of the winter and the unique skiing opportunities in western and central Montana, it was determined that the activity rate should be higher for skiing (0.40) than that suggested by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (0.03). The participation rate used was determined from information gained through ski resort managers the serve resident skiers. The calculations of demand for skiing are based on the county population multiplied times the participation rate in the manner shown in the above example.

No participation rates were provided for golf. Therefore, the planning group employed a standard of one 18-hole golf course for a city of 25,000 people. In order that demand calculations would reflect this standard, a participation rate of 1.0 was applied.

It is recognized that many other activities could have been quantified.

Many of these, such as snow play, rock hunting, and nature photography require no facilities.

Nonresident Demand Forecasts The forecast of what facilities are needed to satisfy nonresident demands is based on travel patterns and these then are expressed as exposure indices.

General Demand Forecasts As was mentioned earlier, the out-of-state visitation to Montana has grown steadily. In 1970 it is predicted to be 3,777,600. In 1975 it is predicted to be 4,486,700.

The exposure index for each county was multiplied times the total out-of-state visitations to determine the potential nonresident demand in that county. For example, Lake County has an exposure index of 16.7. That is, potentially 16.7 percent of the nonresidents will pass through Lake County. Therefore, the potential fraction of out-of-state visitors in Lake County is 16.7 x 3,777,600 in 1970 or 630,859 annual visitations. The percent of visitors that will participate in each category of activity is taken from the Montana Tourist Survey, 1958. Participation rates are based on the projected and adjusted activity rates. They were adjusted by dividing each rate by 12 - the reason for this being that the average nonresident spends seven days or one week in Montana (Montana Tourist Survey, 1958). The participation rates were based on a quarter or 12-week period. Therefore, a division of the data on participation rates by 12 provides the estimated participation rate for nonresidents.

The above method was used for swimming, walking, sightseeing, picnicking, fishing, boating, sports events, horseback riding, nature walks, hiking and water skiing.

Expression of Demand In most cases, demand has been presented in terms of activity days for the appropriate recreation season. Where a determination of needs for facilities was required, however, demands were expressed in terms of facility units (e.g. demand for camping spaces, boat access parking areas, picnic tables, etc.).

In all cases requiring a conversion from demand in activity days to demand in terms of facilities, a 100-day season was used.

Examples of these calculations are:

1. Camping and Trailer Spaces (Planning Region 1):

   1970 Estimated Demand in Activity Days = 788,989

   @ 3 people per party for 100-day season is:

   788,989 ÷ 300 = 2,630 Camping Units Required

   At the standard of four units per acre,

   Then: 2,630 ÷ 4 = 657 Acres Required.

2. Picnicking (Planning Region 1):

   1970 Estimated Demand in Activity Days = 225,218

   @ 4 people per party for 100-day season is:

   225,218 ÷ 400 = Picnic Tables

   At the standard of six units per acre,

   Then: 563 ÷ 6 = 94 Acres Required.

3. Swimming (Planning Region 1):

   1970 Estimated Demand in Activity Days = 717,573

   @ 45 square feet per person is:

   717,573 ÷ 45 = 15,947 Square Feet of Pool Space Required

4. Other Boating (Planning Region 1):

1970 Estimated Demand in Activity Days = 104,000

1/3 of Total (34,500) occurs on weekdays; 2/3 (69,500) occurs weekends; 10 peak weekends would average out to 6,950 Activity Days per weekend; average boat capactiy of 4 = 1,750 boats (conservative); *40 boats per ramp (conservative) would require 43 ramps. (5 ramps were added arbitrarily because of popularity of region.) Note: Ramp needs for all other regions were determined solely by judgment based upon accurate knowledge of the quantity and nature of the water resources within the region. Thus, those figures reflect to a large degree the capacity for ramps.

SUPPLY

The inventory of supply for the Montana Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan was based on data collected late in 1964 for the Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan. Initially, all 56 counties of the state of Montana were contacted by representatives of the Montana Fish and Game Department. Replies were received from 51 of the 56 counties. In addition to the counties contacted, nine of the major cities of the state were contacted at the same time. Of these nine cities, replies were received from seven. Information relating to acreage, physical characteristics of the areas, recreational activities, and facilities were provided in this survey.

It should be emphasized that the tables on supply do not represent a complete inventory of the urban recreation facilities in the state of Montana. Inventories were not conducted for many incorporated cities and towns and all unincorporated communities. However, it is felt that the

* The 40-boat ramp capacity per day is based on experience.

information obtained is a general indication of the supply situation as it exists in the state.

The information obtained for the federal areas was provided by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. This represents the scope of activities covered by the Federal Government including all acreages owned or administered by federal agencies in the state of Montana.

It is recommended that within the next year, a more complete inventory of existing recreation facilities in the state be obtained. Some attention should be given in future years to systematically updating the inventory information on an annual basis. This system should be coordinated with all cooperating groups.

In the regional demand, supply and needs tables, categories for supply of facilities were used as follows: Playfields (acres), swimming pools (square feet), swimming beaches (acres), picnic tables (number), marina slips and moorings (number), general parking (spaces), ski lift capacities (persons per hour), golf courses (number of holes), and trails and bicycle paths in miles.

The demand for tent spaces and trailer spaces was combined and indicated in terms of camping spaces.

RECREATION STANDARDS

It is vital that an outdoor recreation experience be of the highest possible quality and it is the responsibility of all concerned to assure that this is possible. Thus, providers of recreation opportunities, public or private, should maintain the highest possible standards in their respective programs. To assist the sound planning of recreation developments and programs the following table of standards is presented. These standards have been employed in this plan and they are recommended to those who might have need for them.

In order to use the tables it will be necessary for the planner to

translate "Activity Days" into "Units" actually needed.

Each of the facility standards developed demonstrates a safe level of use that the particular facility will bear without over-use and resultant damage.

The planning group has calculated the need for swimming in square footage. As a suggested guide this can be converted as follows: For a neighborhood pool - 1800 square feet; for a community pool - 4500 square feet. Boat access parking and marina slips and moorings were combined using, again, the standards employed in the Montana plan and the need was related to boat access parking spaces. The column "Bicycle and Trail Paths - Miles" should be given some close attention on subsequent inventories. In most cases, trails and bicycle path mileage was not shown on the supply inventory and some special attention should be given this item.

Table 53
STANDARDS DEVELOPED FOR THE MONTANA RECREATION PLAN

Facility or Activity	Facilities Per Unit	Parking Spaces Per Facility
Camping and Trailer Spaces	4/Acre	
Boat Parking		40/Ramp
Picnicking	6/Acre	
Swimming	45 sq.ft./ person	
Playfield	1 Acre/800 Population	
Golf Courses	18 Holes/25,000 Population	

Standards on the above Table for swimming and playfields are from the National Recreation Association Standards. Standards for golf are suggested standards. See "Guidelines for Planning a Golf Course", by Harry C. Eckhoff in Park Practice Guideline (Policy and Planning, 5/65, 39-1).

NEED

It is obvious that the supply of facilities will not meet the demand in 1970 or 1975 unless a great deal of planning, acquisition, development, and maintenance occurs. The needs shown (Tables 55 through 61) are merely the difference between forecast demands and the 1964 supply. They are shown by planning regions based on calculations which take into account resident populations and exposure to nonresidents. Converted into facilities on the basis of the standards described, needs for facilities to accommodate each activity are defined.

It is apparent that continued assessment of demand and supply is necessary to give an annual appraisal of facility need. Not enough emphasis can be placed on the importance of continued planning of needs to guide the action program. Through proper planning a program will be identified for each year designed to provide quality outdoor opportunities for all.

The future of Montana's outdoor recreation is dependent upon an action program that recognizes these needs and provides:

1. High quality facilities
2. Privacy in the out-of-doors
3. Access to Montana's outdoor recreation opportunities
4. Facilities that invite leisurely touring across Montana
5. A strong appreciation for the rights of private landowners as hosts to visiting outdoorsmen.

APPENDIX C

TABLES

Table 54

Percentage of Out-of-State Tourist Parties Engaging in Various Activities in Montana, Occupant Survey

Activity	All Out-of-State Respondents	Those Staying in Montana 1-3 nights	4-9 nights	10 or more nights	Those Having a Montana Destination	Those Not Having a Montana Destination	Campers	Non-Campers
Sightseeing	92.0	95	92	84	95	90	100	91
Taking Pictures	74.6	73	80	66	79	71	86	73
Visiting Historic Points	66.1	58	78	60	74	59	79	64
Watching Nature	55.3	55	55	56	62	49	81	52
Shopping	50.0	31	50	48	54	30	29	43
Attending Rodeos, etc.	7.6	3	8	20	7	8	5	8
Hiking-Walking	25.1	14	33	38	35	17	59	20
Fishing	26.9	12	36	46	40	16	43	25
Camping	27.2	20	25	52	34	21	90	18
Horseback Riding	13.5	5	20	22	21	7	19	13
Water Sports	18.0	10	23	28	28	10	36	15
Other Sports	2.8	...	7	...	5	1	...	13

Source: Montana Tourist Survey, 1958

Table 55

1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 1

County	Swimming (Activity Days)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Activity Days)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnics (Activity Days)	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boating (Activity Days)	Camping (Activity Days)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horse Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)
Flathead	248,118	212,924	155,558	131,274	117,196	83,410	67,572	64,053	50,679	52,087	40,122	35,194	28,507
Lake	85,467	73,344	53,584	45,219	40,370	28,732	23,276	22,064	17,457	17,942	13,820	12,123	9,820
Lincoln	153,302	131,557	96,113	81,109	72,411	51,536	41,750	39,576	31,313	32,183	24,789	21,745	17,618
Sanders	47,468	40,735	29,760	25,114	22,421	15,957	12,927	12,254	9,696	9,965	7,676	6,733	5,454
Subtotal	534,355	458,560	335,015	282,716	252,398	179,635	145,525	137,947	109,145	112,177	86,407	75,795	61,394
Out of State													
Flathead	142,681		159,783		444,973	34,548	74,623		6,219	345,476	13,819	17,965	66,504
Lake	61,890		69,308		193,014	14,986	32,369		2,697	149,856	5,994	7,793	28,847
Lincoln	46,696		52,293		261,205	11,306	24,422		2,035	113,065	4,523	5,879	21,765
Sanders	89,685		100,435		279,697	21,716	46,906		3,909	217,156	8,686	11,292	41,803
Subtotal	340,952		381,819		1178,889	82,556	178,320		14,860	825,553	33,022	42,929	158,919
Grand Total	875,307	458,560	716,834	282,716	1431,187	262,191	323,845	137,947	124,005	937,730	119,429	118,724	220,313

Table 55

1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 1

County	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Golf (Activity Days)
Flathead	24,284	23,932	9,854	29,915	2,816	2,464	1,760	14,078	35,194
Lake	8,365	8,244	3,394	10,305	970	849	606	4,849	12,123
Lincoln	15,004	14,787	6,089	18,483	1,740	1,522	1,087	8,698	21,745
Sanders	4,646	4,578	1,885	5,723	539	471	337	2,693	6,733
Subtotal	52,299	51,541	21,222	64,426	6,065	5,306	3,790	30,318	75,795
Out of State									
Flathead	25,911	1,036							
Lake	11,239	450							
Lincoln	8,480	339							
Sanders	16,287	651							
Subtotal	61,917	2,476							
Grand Total	114,216	54,017	21,222		6,065	5,306	3,790		75,795

Table 56

1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 2

County	Swimming (Activity Days)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Activity Days)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnics (Activity Days)	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boating (Activity Days)	Camping (Activity Days)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horse Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)
Deer Lodge	157,666	135,302	98,849	83,418	74,472	53,003	42,939	40,702	32,204	33,099	25,495	22,364	18,115
Granite	23,991	20,588	15,041	12,693	11,332	8,065	6,534	6,193	4,900	5,036	3,879	3,403	2,756
Mineral	37,795	32,434	23,696	19,997	17,852	12,706	10,293	9,757	7,720	7,934	6,112	5,361	4,396
Missoula	442,070	379,365	277,156	233,890	208,808	148,611	120,394	114,123	90,295	92,803	71,484	62,705	50,791
Powell	57,500	49,344	36,050	30,422	27,159	19,330	15,660	14,844	11,745	12,071	9,298	8,156	6,606
Ravalli	80,003	68,655	50,158	42,328	37,789	26,895	21,788	20,653	16,341	16,795	12,937	11,348	9,192
Subtotal	799,025	685,688	500,950	422,748	377,412	268,610	217,608	206,272	163,205	167,738	129,205	113,337	91,856
Out of State													
Deer Lodge	77,826		87,154		242,713	18,844	40,703		3,392	188,441	7,538	9,799	36,275
Granite	101,915		114,131		317,838	24,677	53,302		4,442	246,769	9,871	12,832	47,503
Mineral	111,180		124,506		346,732	26,920	58,148		4,846	269,202	10,768	13,999	51,821
Missoula	147,129		164,763		458,842	35,624	76,949		6,412	356,244	14,250	18,525	68,577
Powell	85,979		96,285		268,140	20,818	44,967		3,747	218,183	8,327	10,826	40,075
Ravalli	55,590		62,253		173,366	13,460	29,074		2,423	134,601	5,384	6,999	25,911
Subtotal	579,619		649,092		1807,631	140,343	303,143		25,262	1413,440	56,138	72,980	270,162
Grand Total	1378,644		1150,042		2185,043	408,953	520,751		297,425	1581,178	185,343	186,317	362,018

Table 56

1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 2

County	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Golf (Activity Days)
Deer Lodge	15,431	15,208	6,262	19,009	1,789	1,565	1,118	8,946	22,364
Granite	2,348	2,314	953	2,893	272	238	170	1,361	3,403
Mineral	3,699	3,645	1,501	4,557	429	375	268	2,144	5,361
Missoula	43,266	42,639	17,557	53,299	5,016	4,389	3,135	25,082	62,705
Powell	5,628	5,546	2,284	6,933	652	571	408	3,262	8,156
Ravalli	7,830	7,717	3,177	9,646	908	794	567	4,539	11,348
Subtotal	78,202	77,069	31,734	96,337	9,066	7,932	5,666	45,334	113,337
Out of State									
Deer Lodge	14,133	565							
Granite	18,508	740							
Mineral	20,190	808							
Missoula	26,718	1,069							
Powell	15,614	625							
Ravalli	10,095	404							
Subtotal	105,258	4,211							
Grand Total	183,460	81,280	31,734		9,066	7,932	5,666		113,337

Table 57

1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 3

County	Swimming (Activity Days)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Activity Days)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnics (Activity Days)	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boating (Activity Days)	Camping (Activity Days)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horse Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)
Beaverhead	56,471	48,461	35,404	29,877	26,673	18,984	15,379	14,578	11,546	11,867	9,141	8,018	6,495
Broadwater	19,578	16,801	12,274	10,358	19,274	6,582	5,332	5,054	3,999	4,110	3,166	2,777	2,249
Gallatin	236,535	202,984	148,296	125,145	111,725	79,516	64,418	61,063	48,313	49,655	38,248	33,551	27,176
Jefferson	34,869	29,923	21,861	18,449	16,470	11,722	9,496	9,002	7,122	7,320	5,638	4,946	4,006
Madison	30,167	25,888	18,913	15,961	14,249	10,141	8,216	7,788	6,162	6,333	4,878	4,279	3,466
Park	106,180	91,119	66,570	56,178	50,153	35,695	28,917	27,411	21,688	22,290	17,170	15,061	12,199
Silver Bow	308,557	264,790	193,450	163,251	145,744	103,728	84,033	79,656	63,024	64,775	49,894	43,767	35,451
Subtotal	792,357	679,966	496,768	419,219	384,288	266,368	215,791	204,552	161,854	166,350	128,135	112,399	91,042
Out of State													
Beaverhead	92,650		103,755		288,944	22,434	48,456		4,038	224,335	8,974	11,666	43,185
Broadwater	74,491		83,419		232,311	18,037	38,959		3,247	180,365	7,215	9,379	34,720
Gallatin	87,091		97,530		271,607	21,087	45,549		3,796	210,895	8,435	10,966	40,593
Jefferson	92,650		103,755		288,944	22,434	48,456		4,038	224,335	8,974	11,666	43,185
Madison	66,708		74,704		208,039	16,152	34,889		2,907	161,521	6,461	8,399	31,083
Park	119,704		134,051		373,315	28,984	62,605		5,217	289,841	11,594	15,072	55,794
Silver Bow	79,309		88,814		247,336	19,203	41,479		3,457	192,031	7,681	9,986	36,966
Subtotal	612,603		686,028		1910,496	148,331	320,393		26,700	1483,323	59,334	77,134	285,536
Grand Total	1404,960	679,966	1182,796	419,219	2294,784	414,699	536,184	204,552	188,554	1649,673	187,469	189,533	376,578

Table 57

1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 3

County	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Golf (Activity Days)
Beaverhead	5,532	5,452	2,245	6,815	641	561	401	3,207	9,018
Broadwater	1,916	1,888	778	2,360	222	194	139	555	2,777
Gallatin	23,150	22,815	9,394	28,518	2,684	2,349	1,678	13,420	33,551
Jefferson	3,413	3,363	1,385	4,204	396	346	247	1,978	4,946
Madison	2,953	2,910	1,198	3,637	342	300	214	1,712	4,279
Park	10,392	10,241	4,217	12,802	1,205	1,054	753	6,024	15,061
Silver Bow	30,199	29,762	12,255	37,202	3,501	3,064	2,188	17,507	43,767
Subtotal	77,555	76,431	31,472	95,538	8,991	7,868	5,620	44,403	113,399
Out of State									
Beaverhead	16,825	673							
Broadwater	13,528	541							
Gallatin	15,816	633							
Jefferson	16,825	673							
Madison	12,114	485							
Park	21,738	870							
Silver Bow	14,402	576							
Subtotal	111,248	4,451							
Grand Total	188,803	80,882	31,472		8,991	7,868	5,620		113,399

Table 58

1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 4

County	Swimming (Activity Days)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Activity Days)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnics (Activity Days)	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boating (Activity Days)	Camping (Activity Days)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horse Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)
Cascade	841,530	722,164	527,598	445,235	397,489	282,897	229,183	217,246	171,887	176,662	136,077	119,366	96,686
Chouteau	55,942	48,007	35,073	29,598	26,424	18,806	15,235	14,442	11,426	11,744	9,046	7,935	6,427
Fergus	99,217	85,142	62,203	52,492	46,863	33,353	27,020	25,613	20,265	20,828	16,043	14,073	11,399
Glacier	106,483	91,375	66,760	56,338	50,296	35,796	29,000	27,489	21,614	22,215	17,111	15,104	12,158
Judith Basin	22,031	18,906	13,813	11,656	10,406	7,406	6,000	5,688	4,500	4,625	3,563	3,125	2,531
Lewis & Clark	240,243	206,166	150,620	127,107	113,477	80,762	65,428	62,020	49,071	50,434	38,848	34,077	27,602
Liberty	24,330	20,879	15,253	12,872	11,492	8,179	6,626	6,281	4,969	5,107	3,934	3,451	2,795
Meagher	17,667	15,161	11,077	1,830	8,345	5,939	4,812	4,561	3,609	3,709	2,857	2,506	2,030
Petroleum	5,196	4,459	3,258	2,749	2,454	1,747	1,415	1,341	1,061	1,091	840	737	597
Pondera	80,278	59,659	43,586	36,782	32,837	23,371	18,933	17,947	14,344	14,742	11,356	9,961	8,068
Teton	52,135	44,740	32,686	27,583	24,625	17,526	14,198	13,459	10,649	10,945	8,403	7,395	5,990
Toole	68,484	58,770	42,936	36,233	32,348	23,022	18,651	17,679	13,988	14,377	11,074	9,714	7,868
Subtotal	1613,536	1375,428	1004,863	840,475	757,056	538,804	436,501	413,766	327,383	336,479	259,152	227,444	184,151
Out of State													
Cascade	114,145		127,826		355,978	27,638	59,698		4,975	276,381	11,055	14,372	53,203
Chouteau	55,590		62,253		173,366	13,460	29,074		2,423	134,601	5,384	6,999	25,911

Table 58

1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 4

County	Swimming (Activity Days)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Activity Days)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnics (Activity Days)	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boating (Activity Days)	Camping (Activity Days)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horse Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)
Fergus	50,031		56,028		156,029	12,114	26,166		2,181	121,141	4,846	6,299	23,320
Glacier	150,835		168,913		470,400	36,522	78,887		6,574	365,217	14,609	18,991	70,304
Judith Basin	50,031		56,028		156,029	12,114	26,166		2,181	121,141	4,846	6,299	23,320
Lewis & Clark	82,273		92,134		256,582	19,921	43,029		3,586	199,209	7,968	10,359	38,348
Liberty	66,708		74,704		208,039	16,152	34,889		2,907	161,521	6,461	8,399	31,093
Meagher	54,478		61,008		169,899	13,191	28,492		2,374	131,909	5,276	6,859	25,392
Petroleum	37,060		41,502		115,577	8,973	19,383		1,615	89,734	3,589	4,666	17,274
Pondera	74,120		83,004		231,155	17,947	38,765		3,230	179,468	7,179	9,332	34,548
Teton	61,520		68,893		191,858	14,896	32,175		2,681	148,816	5,958	7,746	28,675
Toole	89,685		100,435		279,697	21,716	46,906		3,909	217,156	8,686	11,292	41,803
Subtotal	886,476		992,728		2764,709	214,674	463,630		38,636	2146,294	85,857	111,613	413,191
Grand Total	2500,012	1375,428	1997,591	840,475	3521,765	753,478	900,131	413,766	366,019	2482,773	345,009	339,057	597,342
Great Falls	608,415	522,115	381,446	321,899	287,379	204,531	165,696	157,066	124,272	127,724	98,382	86,300	69,903

Table 58

1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 4

County	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Golf (Activity Days)
Cascade	82,363	81,169	33,422	101,461	9,549	8,356	5,968	47,746	119,366
Chouteau	5,475	5,396	2,222	6,745	635	555	397	3,174	7,935
Fergus	9,710	9,570	3,940	11,962	1,126	985	704	5,629	14,073
Glacier	10,357	10,207	4,203	12,838	1,208	1,057	755	6,042	15,104
Judith Basin	2,156	2,125	875	2,656	250	219	156	1,250	3,125
Lewis & Clark	23,513	23,172	9,542	28,965	2,726	2,385	1,704	13,631	34,077
Liberty	2,381	2,347	966	2,933	276	242	173	1,380	3,451
Meagher	1,729	1,704	702	2,130	200	175	125	1,002	2,506
Petroleum	509	501	206	626	59	52	37	295	737
Pondera	6,873	6,773	2,789	8,467	797	697	498	3,984	9,961
Teton	5,103	5,029	2,071	6,286	592	518	370	2,958	7,395
Toole	6,703	6,606	2,720	8,257	777	680	486	3,886	9,714
Subtotal	156,872	154,599	63,658	193,326	18,195	15,921	11,373	90,977	227,444
Out of State									
Cascade	20,729	829							
Chouteau	10,095	404							

Table 58

1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 4

County	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Golf (Activity Days)	
Fergus	9,086	363								
Glacier	27,392	1,096								
Judith Basin	9,086	363								
Lewis & Clark	14,941	598								
Liberty	12,114	485								
Meagher	9,893	396								
Petroleum	6,730	270								
Pondera	13,460	538								
Teton	11,172	447								
Toole	16,287	651								
Subtotal	160,985	6,440								
Grand Total	317,857	161,039	63,658	193,326	18,195	15,921	11,373		227,444	
Great Falls	59,547	58,684	24,164	73,355	6,904	6,041		34,520	86,300	

Table 59

1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 5

County	Swimming (Activity Days)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Activity Days)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnics (Activity Days)	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boating (Activity Days)	Camping (Activity Days)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horse Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)
Big Horn	72,495	62,212	45,451	38,356	34,242	24,371	19,743	18,715	14,806	15,217	11,721	10,282	8,328
Carbon	45,092	38,726	28,270	23,857	21,299	15,159	12,280	11,641	9,210	9,466	7,291	6,396	5,181
Golden Valley	7,311	6,274	4,584	3,868	3,453	2,458	1,991	1,887	1,973	2,028	1,562	1,037	1,110
Musselshell	29,899	25,658	18,745	15,819	14,123	10,051	8,143	7,719	6,107	6,277	4,835	4,241	3,435
Stillwater	40,115	34,425	25,150	21,224	18,948	13,485	10,925	10,356	8,194	8,421	6,487	5,690	4,609
Sweet Grass	20,917	17,950	13,114	11,067	9,880	7,032	5,697	5,400	4,272	4,391	3,382	2,967	2,403
Wheatland	19,818	17,007	12,425	10,485	9,361	6,662	5,397	5,116	4,048	4,160	3,205	2,811	2,277
Yellowstone	938,101	805,037	588,143	496,329	443,103	315,362	255,483	242,176	191,612	196,935	151,693	133,064	107,782
Subtotal	1173,748	1007,289	735,882	621,005	554,409	394,583	319,659	303,010	240,222	246,895	190,176	166,488	135,125
Out of State													
Big Horn	46,696		52,293		261,205	11,306	24,422		2,035	113,065	4,523	5,879	21,765
Carbon	43,360		48,557		135,226	10,499	22,678		1,890	104,989	4,200	5,459	20,219
Golden Valley	37,060		41,502		115,577	8,973	19,383		1,615	89,734	3,589	4,666	17,274
Musselshell	44,101		49,387		137,537	10,678	23,065		1,922	106,783	4,271	5,553	20,556
Stillwater	74,120		83,004		231,155	17,947	38,765		3,230	189,468	7,179	9,332	34,548
Sweet Grass	75,603		84,664		235,778	18,306	39,540		3,295	183,057	7,322	9,519	35,239

Table 59
1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 5

County	Swimming (Activity Days)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Activity Days)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnics (Activity Days)	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boating (Activity Days)	Camping (Activity Days)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horse Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)
Wheatland	55,590		62,253		173,366	13,460	29,074		2,423	134,601	5,384	6,999	25,911
Yellowstone	128,228		143,597		399,898	31,048	67,063		5,589	310,480	12,419	16,145	59,767
Subtotal	494,758		565,257		1689,742	122,217	263,990		21,999	1232,177	48,887	63,549	235,279
Grand Total	1668,506	1007,289	1301,139	621,005	2244,151	516,800	583,647	303,010	262,221	1479,072	239,063	230,037	370,404
Billings	635,205	545,105	398,242	336,073	300,033	213,537	172,992	163,982	129,744	133,348	102,714	90,100	72,981

Table 59

1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 5

County	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Golf (Activity Days)
Big Horn	7,095	6,992	2,879	8,741	823	720	514	4,113	10,283
Carbon	4,413	4,349	1,791	5,437	512	448	320	2,558	6,396
Golden Valley	945	932	384	881	83	73	52	415	1,037
Musselshell	2,926	2,884	1,187	3,605	339	297	212	1,698	4,241
Stillwater	3,926	3,869	1,593	4,837	455	398	285	2,276	5,690
Sweet Grass	2,047	2,018	831	2,522	237	208	148	1,187	2,967
Wheatland	1,940	1,911	787	2,389	225	197	141	1,124	2,811
Yellowstone	91,814	90,814	37,260	113,104	10,645	9,314	6,653	53,226	133,064
Subtotal	115,106	113,769	46,712	141,516	13,319	11,655	8,325	66,597	
Out of State									
Big Horn	8,480	339							
Carbon	7,874	315							
Golden Valley	6,730	270							
Musselshell	8,009	320							
Stillwater	13,460	538							
Sweet Grass	13,729	549							

Table 59

1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 5

County	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Golf (Activity Days)	
Wheatland	10,095	404								
Yellowstone	23,286	931								
Subtotal	91,663	3,666								
Grand Total	206,769	117,435	46,712		13,319	11,655	8,325		166,489	
Billings	62,169	61,268	25,228	76,585	7,208	6,307		36,040	90,100	

Table 60

1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 6

County	Swimming (Activity Days)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Activity Days)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnics (Activity Days)	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boating (Activity Days)	Camping (Activity Days)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horse Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)
Blaine	53,088	45,472	33,221	28,035	25,028	17,813	14,431	13,679	10,823	11,124	8,568	7,516	6,088
Daniels	26,741	22,948	16,765	14,148	12,631	8,989	7,283	6,903	5,462	5,614	4,324	3,793	3,072
Hill	195,454	167,730	122,540	103,411	92,321	65,706	33,230	50,458	39,923	41,032	31,605	27,724	22,456
McCone	25,486	21,871	15,978	13,484	12,038	8,568	6,941	6,579	5,206	5,350	4,121	3,615	2,928
Phillips	41,673	35,762	26,127	22,048	19,684	14,009	11,349	10,758	8,312	8,748	6,739	5,911	4,788
Richland	75,513	64,802	47,343	39,952	35,668	25,385	20,565	19,494	15,424	15,852	12,211	10,711	8,676
Roosevelt	111,369	95,572	69,823	58,923	52,604	37,439	30,330	28,751	22,748	23,380	18,009	15,797	12,796
Sheridan	44,880	38,514	28,138	23,745	21,199	15,087	12,223	11,586	9,167	9,422	7,257	6,366	5,156
Valley	145,131	124,545	90,990	76,786	68,551	48,789	39,525	37,467	29,644	30,467	23,468	20,586	16,675
Subtotal	719,335	617,216	450,925	380,532	339,724	241,785	195,877	185,675	147,909	150,989	116,302	102,019	82,635
Out of State													
Blaine	92,280		103,340		287,788	22,344	48,262		4,022	223,438	8,938	11,619	43,012
Daniels	29,648		33,202		92,462	7,179	15,506		12,292	71,787	2,872	3,733	13,819
Hill	90,797		101,680		283,165	21,985	47,487		3,957	219,848	8,794	11,432	42,321
McCone	40,766		45,652		127,135	9,871	21,321		1,777	98,707	3,948	5,133	19,001
Phillips	93,762		105,000		292,411	22,703	49,038		4,086	227,027	9,081	11,805	43,703

Table 60
1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 6

County	Swimming (Activity Days)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Activity Days)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnics (Activity Days)	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boating (Activity Days)	Camping (Activity Days)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horse Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)
Richland	40,766		45,652		127,135	9,871	21,321		1,777	98,707	3,948	5,133	19,001
Roosevelt	82,644		92,550		257,738	20,011	43,223		3,602	200,107	8,004	10,604	38,521
Sheridan	33,354		37,352		104,020	8,076	17,444		1,454	80,761	3,230	4,200	15,546
Valley	93,762		105,000		292,411	22,703	49,038		4,086	227,027	9,081	11,805	43,703
Subtotal	597,779		669,428		1864,265	144,761	312,640		26,053	1447,389	57,896	75,461	278,627
Grand Total	1317,114		1120,353		2203,989	386,546	508,517		172,962	1598,378	174,198	177,680	361,262

Table 60

1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 6

County	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Golf (Activity Days)
Blaine	5,186	5,111	2,104	6,389	601	526	376	3,006	7,516
Daniels	2,617	2,579	1,062	3,224	303	266	190	1,517	3,793
Hill	19,130	18,852	7,763	23,565	2,218	1,941	1,386	11,090	27,724
McCone	2,494	2,458	1,012	3,073	289	253	181	1,446	3,615
Phillips	4,079	4,019	1,655	5,024	473	414	296	2,364	5,911
Richland	7,391	7,283	2,999	9,104	857	750	536	4,284	10,711
Roosevelt	10,900	10,742	4,423	13,427	1,264	1,106	790	6,319	15,797
Sheridan	4,393	4,329	1,782	5,411	509	446	318	2,546	6,366
Valley	14,204	13,998	5,764	17,498	1,647	1,441	1,029	8,234	20,586
Subtotal	70,394	69,371	28,564	86,715	8,161	7,143	5,102	40,806	102,019
Out of State									
Blaine	16,758	670							
Daniels	5,384	215							
Hill	16,489	660							
McCone	7,403	296							
Phillips	17,027	681							

Table 60

1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 6

County	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Golf (Activity Days)	
Richland	7,403	296								
Roosevelt	15,008	600								
Sheridan	6,057	242								
Valley	17,027	681								
Subtotal	108,556	4,341								
Grand Total	178,956	73,712	28,564		8,161	7,143	5,102		102,019	

Table 61

1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 7

County	Swimming (Activity Days)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Activity Days)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnics (Activity Days)	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boating (Activity Days)	Camping (Activity Days)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horse Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)
Carter	14,876	12,766	9,326	7,870	7,026	5,001	4,051	3,840	3,038	3,123	2,405	2,110	1,709
Custer	100,822	86,521	63,210	53,343	47,622	33,893	27,458	26,028	20,593	21,165	16,303	14,301	11,584
Dawson	139,019	119,300	87,158	73,552	65,664	46,434	37,860	35,889	28,396	29,185	22,480	19,719	15,973
Fallon	32,747	28,102	20,531	17,326	15,468	11,009	8,918	8,454	6,689	6,875	5,296	4,645	3,763
Garfield	13,592	11,664	8,522	7,191	6,420	4,569	3,702	3,509	2,776	2,853	2,198	1,928	1,562
Powder River	16,991	14,581	10,652	8,989	8,025	5,712	4,627	4,386	3,470	3,567	2,747	2,410	1,952
Prairie	15,771	13,534	9,888	8,344	7,449	5,302	4,295	4,071	3,221	3,311	2,550	2,237	1,812
Rosebud	41,461	35,580	25,994	21,936	19,584	13,938	11,292	10,703	8,469	8,704	6,704	5,881	4,764
Treasure	10,307	8,845	6,462	5,453	4,868	3,465	2,807	2,661	2,105	2,164	1,667	1,462	1,184
Wibaux	12,098	10,382	7,585	6,401	5,714	4,067	3,295	3,123	2,471	2,540	1,956	1,716	1,390
Subtotal	397,684	341,275	249,328	210,405	187,840	133,390	108,305	102,664	81,228	83,487	64,306	56,409	45,693
Out of State													
Carter	37,060		41,502		115,577	8,973	19,383		1,615	89,734	3,589	4,666	17,274
Custer	69,673		78,024		217,286	16,870	36,439		3,037	168,700	6,748	8,772	32,475
Dawson	81,903		91,719		255,426	19,831	42,835		3,570	198,312	7,933	10,312	38,175
Fallon	37,060		41,502		115,577	8,973	19,383		1,615	89,734	3,589	4,666	17,274

Table 61

1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 7

County	Swimming (Activity Days)	Pleasure Driving (Activity Days)	Walking (Activity Days)	Playing Games (Activity Days)	Sightseeing (Activity Days)	Picnics (Activity Days)	Fishing (Activity Days)	Bicycling (Activity Days)	Other Boating (Activity Days)	Camping (Activity Days)	Sports Events (Activity Days)	Horse Riding (Activity Days)	Nature Walks (Activity Days)
Garfield	37,060		41,502		115,577	8,973	19,383		1,615	89,734	3,589	4,666	17,274
Powder River	29,648		33,202		92,462	7,179	15,506		1,292	71,787	2,872	3,733	13,819
Prairie	74,120		83,004		231,155	17,947	38,765		3,230	179,468	7,179	9,332	34,548
Rosebud	88,944		99,605		277,386	21,536	46,518		3,876	215,362	8,615	11,199	41,457
Treasure	69,673		78,024		217,286	16,870	36,439		3,037	168,700	6,748	8,772	32,475
Wibaux	61,149		68,478		190,703	14,806	31,981		2,665	148,061	5,923	7,699	28,502
Subtotal	586,290		656,562		1828,435	141,958	306,632		25,552	1419,592	56,785	73,817	273,273
Grand Total	983,974	341,275	905,890	210,405	2016,275	275,348	414,937	102,664	106,780	1503,079	121,091	130,221	318,966

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1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 7

County	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Golf (Activity Days)
Carter	1,456	1,435	591	1,794	169	148	106	844	2,110
Custer	9,868	9,725	4,004	12,156	1,144	1,001	715	5,720	14,301
Dawson	13,606	13,409	5,521	16,761	1,578	1,380	986	7,888	19,719
Fallon	3,205	3,159	1,301	3,948	372	325	232	1,858	4,645
Garfield	1,330	1,311	540	1,639	154	135	96	771	1,928
Powder River	1,662	1,639	675	2,049	193	169	121	964	2,410
Prairie	1,544	1,521	626	1,901	179	157	112	895	2,237
Rosebud	4,058	3,999	1,647	4,999	470	412	294	2,352	5,881
Treasure	1,009	994	409	1,243	117	102	73	585	1,462
Wibaux	1,184	1,167	480	1,459	137	120	86	686	1,716
Subtotal	38,922	38,359	15,794	47,949	4,513	3,949	2,821	22,563	56,399
Out of State									
Carter	6,730	270							
Custer	12,653	506							
Dawson	14,874	595							
Fallon	6,730	270							

1975 DEMAND TABLE - DISTRICT NO. 7

County	Hiking (Activity Days)	Water Skiing (Activity Days)	Outdoor Concerts (Activity Days)	Hunting (Activity Days)	Sailing (Activity Days)	Canoeing (Activity Days)	Mountain Climbing (Activity Days)	Snow Skiing (Activity Days)	Golf (Activity Days)	
Garfield	6,730	270								
Powder River	5,384	215								
Prairie	13,460	538								
Rosebud	16,152	646								
Treasure	12,653	506								
Wibaux	11,105	444								
Subtotal	106,471	4,260								
Grand Total	145,393	42,619	15,794		4,513	3,949	2,821		56,399	

Outdoor Recreation



for America

Financial assistance for preparation of this plan was received from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

The Fund derives revenue from the Recreation / Conservation Sticker and other fees paid by users of Federal outdoor recreation areas, net proceeds from the sale of surplus Federal real property, and the Federal motorboat fuels tax.

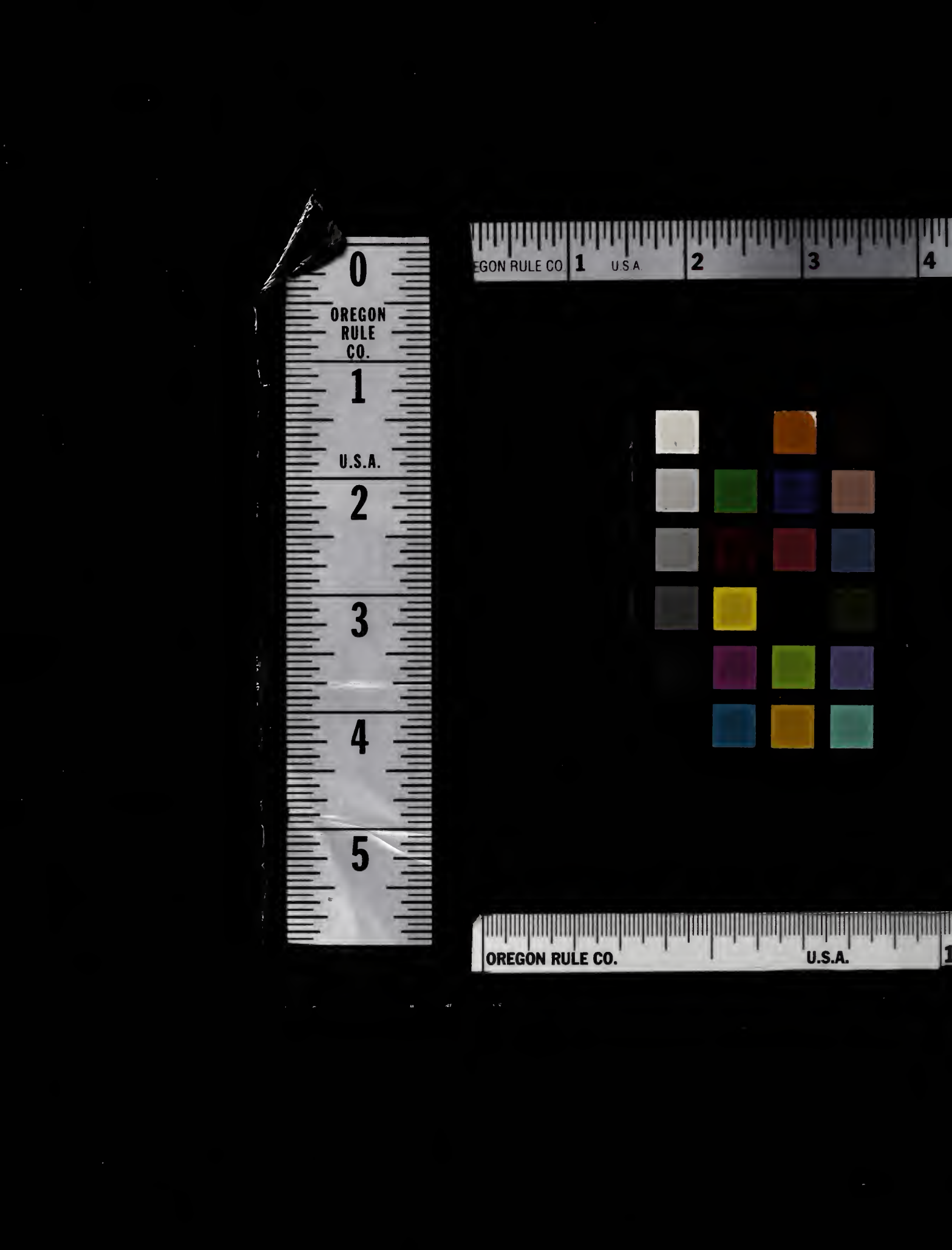
The Fund is administered by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation of the United States Department of the Interior, in accordance with the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (Public Law 578 of the 88th Congress). It assists the States and their political subdivisions in planning, acquiring, and developing outdoor recreation areas and facilities. It also is available to (1) certain Federal agencies for purchases of needed recreation areas and (2) for payment into the Treasury to help offset capital costs of public recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement at Federal water development projects authorized after the date of the Act.

The development of this Montana Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan was made possible by the generous cooperation of the Montana State Highway Commission.

The initial contribution from this agency of $10,000.00 enabled the Montana Fish and Game Department to commence the necessary inventory and analysis of recreation information.

In addition, much of the basic data used in regard to out-of-state travel in Montana was obtained from studies and reports made available by the Montana Highway Commission.

The cooperation and help received from this agency is hereby gratefully acknowledged.


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